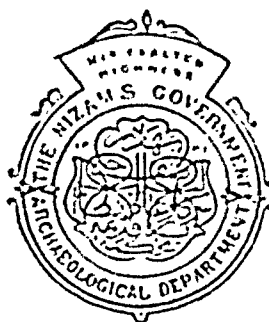


ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1343 F.
(1933-34 A.C.)

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS

1936

LIST OF PLATES



PLATE	TITLE
I	Battle Scene : Kailasa, Ellora.
II	Apsarases : Indra Sabha, Ellora.
III	Apsarases (Musicians) : Indra Sabha, Ellora.
IV	(a) A Jaina Figure : Indra Sabha, Ellora. (b) Geometric patterns : Indra Sabha, Ellora.
V	(a) A pillar of the <i>Vihara</i> at Ghatotkatch : Aurangabād. (b) Doorway of the <i>Vihara</i> at Ghatotkatch : Aurangabād.
VI	(a) Pillars of Cave I : Aurangabād. (b) Pillars of Cave I : Aurangabād.
VII	(a) Votaries, shrine of Cave III : Aurangabād. (b) Votaries, shrine of Cave III : Aurangabād.
VIII	(a) Chaitya : Aurangabād. (b) Padmapani, Cave VII : Aurangabād.
IX	(a) A Buddhist Goddess, Cave VII : Aurangabād. (b) A Female Deity, Cave VII : Aurangabād.
X	(a) A Dance scene, Cave VII : Aurangabād. (b) Sculpture of Cave IX : Aurangabād.
XI	(a) A Bronze statuette : Warangal. (b) The same : another view.

*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police, and General Departments (Archæological)*

No. $\frac{16}{6}$ Miscellaneous

DATED, HYDERABAD-DECCAN { 8TH ĀBĀN, 1344 F.
14TH SEPTEMBER, 1935 A.C.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department
for the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Personnel.—There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year under review.

Tours.—The Director toured in several districts where conservation work was being carried out. He also attended the Eighth Session of the Oriental Conference at Baroda in the last week of December, 1933, and presided over its Archæological section.

Survey of Monuments.—A number of new monuments were surveyed including the notable *vihara* at Ghatotkatch which seems to have so far remained unknown to the archæologists. The old Fort of Taltam (District Aurangabād) was surveyed for the first time and some inscriptions of historical interest discovered. A number of pre-historic cemeteries were discovered with fragments of implements, etc. and will be preserved under H.E.H. the Nizam's Ancient Monuments Protection Act. The Nidikonda inscription inscribed on the four sides of a pillar has been deciphered and fully described in an appendix of this year's report.

Conservation.—The work of cleaning and preserving the frescoes at the Ajanta and Ellora caves was continued and scientific measures were adopted for the purpose. Five frescoes were brought to light for the first time at Ellora and are being carefully copied. Apart from necessary repairs, removal of the debris, cleaning and washing of some of the caves, new passages were constructed for the convenience of the visitors to these places of world-wide fame. The control of annual maintenance and repairs of the Ajanta caves have been placed in the direct charge of the Archæological Department from this year and such an administrative change is calculated to ensure prompt attention to the immediate needs of work pertaining to these caves. The Aurangabād Caves have also been thoroughly cleaned, conserved and made accessible by the construction of a motor-road from the town.

In Daulatabād Fort two historical buildings have been cleared for the first time and are being taken under protection for their architectural

importance. A number of ancient buildings within the fort and outside were repaired.

In constructing new roads and effecting many important repairs no less useful work was carried out at Bidar, the most noteworthy of these being the skilful conservation work done to the façade of the Madrasa Maḥmūd Gāwān.

The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 91,017-13-6, showing an increase of more than Rs. 23,000 to last year's figure.

General.—The Director reports a comprehensive survey of the Telugu Districts of the State that resulted in copying all inscriptions in that language. These are now being edited, as well as the Canarese inscriptions of Kopbal, Kukkanur and Kallur, in the form of monographs, and are expected to be published next year. Some valuable exhibits were acquired for the Hyderabad Museum; H.E.H. himself graciously contributing some pieces of marble and a helmet of historical interest.

Conclusion.—The report, though a little late, is by no means disappointing. In particular the Government note with appreciation the achievement of the Hyderabad Archæological Department in the domain of Telugu epigraphy. The Government are further pleased to observe that the Department is performing its work most satisfactorily under the able guidance of its eminent Director, Mr. Ghulam Yazdani.

(By Order)

(Sd.) ZOOLCADAR JUNG,

Secretary to Government,

Judicial, Police, and General Departments.

Copy forwarded to :—

- (1) The Sadr-ul-Mīham of Peshi to His Exalted Highness.
- (2) The Secretary to His Excellency the President of the Executive Council.
- (3) The Secretary to Government, Political Department.
- (4) The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
- (5) The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- (6) The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- (7) The Director, Archæological Department.
- (8) The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad

for the year

1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

There was no change in the personnel of the Department during the year Personnel under review. The Director, Mr. G. Yazdani, although on Special Duty had to do the major portion of the office routine in addition to devoting a considerable time to the compilation of Ajanta and Bidar volumes, the Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, helping the Director both in office and field works.

The Director toured in the Aurangabād, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichūr Tours districts for the supervision of conservation work which has been carried out there. He also attended the Eighth Session of the Baroda Oriental Conference held in the last week of December, 1933, in the capacity of the President of the Archæological Section of the Conference and went to Bombay in connection with the purchase of certain old paintings for the Hyderabad Museum. In all, the Director toured for 56 days. The Assistant Director toured for 28 days in the Bidar, Gulbarga, Osmanabād, Aurangabād, Nalgonda and Atrāf-i-Baldāh districts. The details of the tours of the Director and the Assistant Director are given in their diaries published in this Report as Appendices E and F.

Several new monuments of considerable archæological and historical impor- Survey of
Monuments tance were surveyed during the year in the Bidar, Gulbarga, Osmanabād, Aurangabād, Nalgonda and Atrāf-i-Baldāh districts. The most important of these is a *vihara* at Ghatotkatch which was concealed from view on account of accumulation of debris and has been noticed and cleaned for the first time (Pl. V). It is separate from the two *viharas* at Ghatotkatch described in Fergusson and Burgess' *Cave Temples of India* (pp. 346-47).

Another important monument surveyed for the first time is the fort at Taltam (now known as Vaishnagarh) mentioned in *Ā'in-i-Akbarī* and the *Akbar Nāmāh* in connection with the conquest of *Khāndesh* and Ahmadnagar by Akbar. The fort is situated in the Indhiyārī range between Ajanta and Kanhar. From architectural point of view it is like the other hill-forts of the Deccan; but it has some inscriptions¹ which throw light on contemporary history. The fort-wall and the bastions are constructed of coarse masonry and with the exception of

¹ The inscriptions are being published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

three gateways—known as the Janjāla, Jarandī and the Baitalbārī Darwāzāhs—and the remains of some old palaces and mosques there is nothing in the fort which can pretend to any archæological or artistic importance.

In the Osmanabād District the following monuments were surveyed for the first time :—

(1) *Jāmi' Masjid, Ausa* : This mosque, built in Bijapūr style, is constructed of dressed masonry and stands on a masonry platform (51' 6" × 46' 5"). Access to the platform is through three staircases (comprising three steps in each case) placed in the middle of its Northern, Eastern and Southern sides.

The prayer-hall measures 28' 3" × 46' 5" internally and has five arched openings facing the East. The span of the arches is uniform in each case, being 5' 10" wide. The prayer-hall is divided into three compartments by the insertion of cross arches. The central compartment which is square is three times as big as the side ones and is covered over by a large dome. The side aisles are all covered over with smaller domes of uniform size. Like all other domes of the Bijapūr style the domes are narrow-necked and spherical. The large central dome has a decorated drum, decked with lotus petals and crowned with a crescent finial. The four corners of the building are adorned with four slim minarets; but the rear wall has two additional minarets (smaller in height than the corner minarets) above the projection of the *mihrab*. A decorative parapet runs round the top of the building and obstructs the view of the domes from a closer distance. The façade of the building is adorned by means of a carved stone *chhajja* placed on stone brackets. Three Persian inscriptions¹ in Nast'aliq characters—one fixed on the top of the central arch, one on the right pillar supporting the central arch and one over the *mihrab*—give the date of the erection of the mosque—1071 H. (corresponding to 1660 A.D.) and the name of the founder, Sohrab Khan.

(2) *Laonī Gumbad, Tuljapūr* : This building is in Bijapūr style consisting of a large narrow-necked dome adorned with lotus petals round its drum. The structure is a perfect square, 23' 11" each way, resting on a base measuring 29' 11" × 29' 11". A large arched opening (6' 4" wide) in each of the sides of the building serves the purpose of an entrance and at the same time admits light and air into the interior. The arch in the western side has been blocked up and a niche built in it apparently for prayer purposes. The entire structure, with the exception of the dome, is of dressed masonry but the dome is constructed of brick in lime. The façade of the building is ornamented by means of a carved

¹ The inscriptions read as follows :—

I این دلپذیر مسجد و این دلکشا مقام * از اهتمام نور محمد شد تمام
 II تعمیر مسجد جامع سید بابو -
 III در زمان شاه دین اورنگ زیب * کوبگیتی سایه لطف خداست
 بنده اش از جان و دل سهراب خان * بانی این مسجد نهفت فراست
 شد رقم تاریخ این ماه و سال * مسجد والا مکان دلکشا است

stone *chhajja* supported on carved brackets. Above the *chajja* is an arcaded frieze and at the top is an ornamental parapet. There are figures of monkeys, peacocks and lions fixed here and there in the masonry of the building. These animal representations from their haphazard arrangement appear to have been transferred to this building from some Hindu structures. At the four corners of the building stood four small turrets, out of which only the one in the south-eastern corner now exists, but this turret too has gone out of plumb and threatens to fall down. In addition to the ornamental features described above the building has another feature which is rarely to be met with in the other buildings of its class—namely, the projecting margins of the platform, on which the building stands, have been placed, as the *chhajja* has been, on carved stone brackets, and this unique arrangement lends a charming appearance to the body of the structure. The arrangement of the interior of the building is of the usual type, viz., the square chamber rendered by means of squinches into an octagon, which higher up is changed into a polygon of sixteen sides and ultimately into a perfect circle which supports the drum of the dome. The chamber is vacant now and there is no trace of any grave in it. A modern masonry platform stands in front of the prayer niche, described above, blocking it and rendering it unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed. Though there are no inscriptions fixed to the building, nor is there any other historical importance attached to it, yet the structure on account of its extraordinary architectural features rightly deserves to be protected. The Department has accordingly undertaken to repair and protect the building.

(3) *Bhawānī Bais, Moram*: This is the main gateway of the village, named after the famous Tulja Bhawānī of Tuljapūr. The structure on account of its loftiness and grandeur attracts the view of the visitor from a considerable distance. It is an arched structure, about 35 ft. in height, constructed of well-chiselled masonry. The building slightly tapers from bottom to top and has a low plain parapet crowning it. Sculptures of *dwarpalas* and Hindu gods, as well as the figures of Jina Tīrtankaras have been fixed into the body of the building. To the right of the arch is a band of four naked seated male figures, all four-handed,—two hands of these are joined together and rest in the lap while the right one of the other two hands holds a *trisula* and the left a *damru*. Over these figures are two heads of Narasimha and a lotus frieze. To extreme right is a four-handed *dwarpala*, holding in each of the two right hands a mace and a *damru* and in one of the left hands a three-hooded serpent which winds round the body of the *dwarpala*; the fourth hand is broken. A panel representing a flying *garuda* and another containing a scene of the Linga worship and another representing a wrestling scene, appear a little over the head of the *dwarpala*.

The left side of the arch has in the middle portion a nude male standing figure wearing a conical head-dress and below is a carved frieze representing the scene of the Goddess Bhawānī (Tulja) crushing the Mahīsha Āsura (Buffalo Demon). There is a bull in front of the Goddess and on either side are figures of standing attendants and seated drum-beaters. On the frieze are also carved figures of *makaras*—the griffins of the Hindu mythology. To the left of the

three gateways—known as the Janjāla, Jarandī and the Baitalbārī Darwāzāhs—and the remains of some old palaces and mosques there is nothing in the fort which can pretend to any archæological or artistic importance.

In the Osmanabād District the following monuments were surveyed for the first time :—

(1) *Jāmi' Masjid, Ausa* : This mosque, built in Bījapūr style, is constructed of dressed masonry and stands on a masonry platform (51' 6" × 46' 5"). Access to the platform is through three staircases (comprising three steps in each case) placed in the middle of its Northern, Eastern and Southern sides.

The prayer-hall measures 28' 3" × 46' 5" internally and has five arched openings facing the East. The span of the arches is uniform in each case, being 5' 10" wide. The prayer-hall is divided into three compartments by the insertion of cross arches. The central compartment which is square is three times as big as the side ones and is covered over by a large dome. The side aisles are all covered over with smaller domes of uniform size. Like all other domes of the Bījapūr style the domes are narrow-necked and spherical. The large central dome has a decorated drum, decked with lotus petals and crowned with a crescent finial. The four corners of the building are adorned with four slim minarets; but the rear wall has two additional minarets (smaller in height than the corner minarets) above the projection of the *mihrab*. A decorative parapet runs round the top of the building and obstructs the view of the domes from a closer distance. The façade of the building is adorned by means of a carved stone *chhajja* placed on stone brackets. Three Persian inscriptions¹ in Nast'aliq characters—one fixed on the top of the central arch, one on the right pillar supporting the central arch and one over the *mihrab*—give the date of the erection of the mosque—1071 H. (corresponding to 1660 A.D.) and the name of the founder, Sohrab Khan.

(2) *Laonī Gumbad, Tuljapūr* : This building is in Bījapūr style consisting of a large narrow-necked dome adorned with lotus petals round its drum. The structure is a perfect square, 23' 11" each way, resting on a base measuring 29' 11" × 29' 11". A large arched opening (6' 4" wide) in each of the sides of the building serves the purpose of an entrance and at the same time admits light and air into the interior. The arch in the western side has been blocked up and a niche built in it apparently for prayer purposes. The entire structure, with the exception of the dome, is of dressed masonry but the dome is constructed of brick in lime. The façade of the building is ornamented by means of a carved

¹ The inscriptions read as follows :—

I این دلپذیر مسجد و این دلکش مقام * از اهتمام نور محمد شد تمام
 II تعمیر مسجد جامع سید بابو -
 III در زمان شاه دین اورنگ زیب * کوبگیتی سایه لطف خداست
 بنده اش از جان و دل سهراب خان * بانی این مسجد نهفت فراست
 شد رقم تاریخ این ماه و سال * مسجد والا مکان دلکشاست

stone *chhajja* supported on carved brackets. Above the *chajja* is an arcaded frieze and at the top is an ornamental parapet. There are figures of monkeys, peacocks and lions fixed here and there in the masonry of the building. These animal representations from their haphazard arrangement appear to have been transferred to this building from some Hindu structures. At the four corners of the building stood four small turrets, out of which only the one in the south-eastern corner now exists, but this turret too has gone out of plumb and threatens to fall down. In addition to the ornamental features described above the building has another feature which is rarely to be met with in the other buildings of its class—namely, the projecting margins of the platform, on which the building stands, have been placed, as the *chhajja* has been, on carved stone brackets, and this unique arrangement lends a charming appearance to the body of the structure. The arrangement of the interior of the building is of the usual type, viz., the square chamber rendered by means of squinches into an octagon, which higher up is changed into a polygon of sixteen sides and ultimately into a perfect circle which supports the drum of the dome. The chamber is vacant now and there is no trace of any grave in it. A modern masonry platform stands in front of the prayer niche, described above, blocking it and rendering it unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed. Though there are no inscriptions fixed to the building, nor is there any other historical importance attached to it, yet the structure on account of its extraordinary architectural features rightly deserves to be protected. The Department has accordingly undertaken to repair and protect the building.

(3) *Bhawānī Bais, Moram*: This is the main gateway of the village, named after the famous Tuljā Bhawānī of Tuljapūr. The structure on account of its loftiness and grandeur attracts the view of the visitor from a considerable distance. It is an arched structure, about 35 ft. in height, constructed of well-chiselled masonry. The building slightly tapers from bottom to top and has a low plain parapet crowning it. Sculptures of *dwarpalas* and Hindu gods, as well as the figures of Jina Tīrtankaras have been fixed into the body of the building. To the right of the arch is a band of four naked seated male figures, all four-handed,—two hands of these are joined together and rest in the lap while the right one of the other two hands holds a *trisula* and the left a *damru*. Over these figures are two heads of Narasiṃha and a lotus frieze. To extreme right is a four-handed *dwarpala*, holding in each of the two right hands a mace and a *damru* and in one of the left hands a three-hooded serpent which winds round the body of the *dwarpala*; the fourth hand is broken. A panel representing a flying *garuda* and another containing a scene of the Līṅga worship and another representing a wrestling scene, appear a little over the head of the *dwarpala*.

The left side of the arch has in the middle portion a nude male standing figure wearing a conical head-dress and below is a carved frieze representing the scene of the Goddess Bhawānī (Tuljā) crushing the Mahīṣa Āsura (Buffalo Demon). There is a bull in front of the Goddess and on either side are figures of standing attendants and seated drum-beaters. On the frieze are also carved figures of *makaras*—the griffins of the Hindu mythology. To the left of the

frieze is fixed a fragmentary inscriptional tablet, the letters of which are abraded beyond the possibility of decipherment.

In the interior of the arch of the gateway are also fitted into the masonry two figures of *garudas* in the same haphazard manner. The gateway was originally furnished with wooden shutters out of which only the right one is now existent.

Rank vegetation growing on the roof and walls was causing a great damage to the structure. The Department has taken measures to protect the building from the ravages of nature and time.

The following monuments were surveyed during the year in the Gulbarga District :—

Āland Mosque: The mosque is known as 'Alī Farhād Khān's mosque—named after the founder, 'Alī Farhād Khān. It lies at a distance of about 200 yards outside and to the south of the enclosure of the shrine of the saint, Hazrat Shaikh 'Alā'uddīn Ansārī, better known as Lādlay Shaikh.

The building stands on a lofty plinth 80' 4" × 55' 6" by 7' 6" high, approached in the middle of its Northern side by a staircase consisting of eleven steps. At the head of the staircase is a narrow doorway (4' 6" wide) which forms the entrance to the courtyard of the mosque. The entire structure is of well-chiselled masonry, the stone used being of a dark grey hue. The prayer-hall of the mosque consists of a single hall measuring 30' 9" × 25' internally and has three arched openings facing the East. The arches are of uniform span—8' 3" wide. Over the top of the central arch on the outer face is a Persian inscription in Naskh characters recording the fact that the mosque was constructed by 'Alī Farhād Khān. The inscription is silent about the date of the erection of the building. The interior of the prayer-hall has been plastered over and white-washed. But the *mihrab*, which is constructed of black stone, presents a beautiful contrast against the white background of the adjoining wall surface. The margins of the *mihrab* have been carved in geometrical designs and over the top is carved بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ. The two side niches, on either side of the *mihrab*, have only an outline of black stone to indicate the form of the arch, the interior of the arches being plastered over with lime. The flooring of the mosque and that of the courtyard in front is paved throughout with large slabs of grey coloured stone and harmonizes nicely with the tone of the building in general.

The façade of the mosque has three arches and an ornamental stone *chhajja*, placed on elaborately carved brackets to afford further shelter from rain and sun. An elegantly carved parapet crowns the top of the structure. At either end is an octagonal minaret, about 30 ft. in height and 12 ft. in girth. Each minaret is decorated with lotus petal rings both at the top and the bottom and four ornamental bands placed at equal intervals in the body further decorate the minaret. The pedestals are square like those which support the minarets of the mosque of Afzal Khān at Gulbarga.¹ The tops of the minarets

¹ Vide Annual Report of the Department for the year 1335 F. (p. 8).

have each an orb placed on a lotus petal disc and finished with a finial. The finials are also of stone. Between the two minarets are two small turrets, placed at equal intervals, over the parapet which break the monotony and enhance the beauty of the structure. The two corners of the rear wall of the building are also decorated with smaller turrets.

The mosque has also an arcade of nineteen arches in each of its Northern, Eastern, and Southern sides. These arcades have small flat *chhajjas* running all round and lend a charming appearance to the body of the mosque.

There is a large masonry well in front of the mosque. The well is in a ruinous condition.

2. *Old Garhi, Chincholi*: The town-wall round the village of *Chincholi* having fallen into ruins the local authorities sought the Department's permission to demolish the entire *Garhi* in order to make room for the extension of the village. With a view to ascertain if there are any historical or archæological relics to be protected on the spot the Assistant Director proceeded to *Chincholi* and noticed that although the town-wall, which is constructed of *Shahabād* stone, is badly ruined, the western wall and the main original entrance to the village in the middle of this wall are in a tolerable state of preservation. The gateway has two inscriptional tablets fitted into its western face. The tablets are of grey granite, nicely chiselled, and the inscriptions, which are in Persian are carved in beautiful *Nasta'liq* characters.¹

As the structure of the gateway and the western wall are in a fair state of preservation and the inscriptions are of historical importance the District authorities have been moved to cancel the proposal regarding the demolition of the structure.

The following monuments were surveyed during the year in the *Atrāf-i-Baldāh* District:—

(1) *The mosque at Maisaram*: The prayer-hall of the mosque measures 51' × 45' 5" internally. The roof of the building is supported on 16 pillars—plain octagonal shafts of single blocks of stone. Above the capitals of the pillars are lintels over which the flat roof of the structure is laid. By this arrangement the hall is divided into five aisles, each aisle being faced with an arched opening confronting the paved courtyard of the mosque in front—East. The inner faces of the surrounding walls of the other three sides are decorated with blind arches, but the central arch of the rear—Western—wall has been recessed to form the *mihrab*, to the right of which is the usual stepped *mimber*—pulpit.

The façade of the mosque has five arched openings and at either end a tall minaret which is round in form. A carved stone *chhajja*, supported on stone brackets, adds further to the beauty of the structure and a decorative parapet, running all round the top of the building and relieved with six small turrets placed at equal intervals in each of the four divisions of the parapet, crowns the edifice. The lower portion of the minarets is plain up to the height of the *chhajja* but the upper is decorated with two arcaded galleries, the lower

¹ The inscriptions have been copied and arrangements are being made to publish them in the future issues of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*.

being in level with the parapet and the upper being placed a little higher up. Both the galleries are placed on full-blown lotuses and the tops of the minarets are finished with the usual orbs which are now devoid of any pinnacles.

There is a small cistern and a well in the N.E. corner of the courtyard, and the present entrance—an altogether new structure—stands in the middle of the Northern wall of the enclosure. The original entrance which was in the middle of the Eastern wall has been blocked up in recent years. A staircase constructed at the S.W. corner of the building leads up to the roof, from where a nice view of the surrounding area can be had.

There are no inscriptions fixed to the building which could throw light on the history of its erection. But from the point of view of architecture the building deserves to be classed among the protected archæological monuments. The Department has therefore undertaken to protect the building.

(2) *Akkanna's Sarā'i, Maisaram*¹: This is a large square enclosure with an arcaded cloister running all round entered through a lofty gateway in the middle of its Eastern side. There are some remains of an old Hindu temple occupying the middle of the enclosure over which was constructed in recent years the military office of the Arab regiment which till recently had its barracks at this place. There is nothing in the building which could boast of any archæological or artistic importance.

(3) *Shivganga, Maisaram*: This is a large square masonry tank also said to have been constructed by the brothers, Akkanna and Madanna. There are steps constructed in all the four sides of the tank going even below water level. A row of five small shrines (now devoid of the images of deities) has been constructed in each of the four sides of the structure. The shrines which are in a ruinous state are covered with rank vegetation. A causeway starting from the middle of the eastern side proceeds to the centre of the tank where a small shrine has been constructed overlooking the water of the tank. Beyond its association with the names of Akkanna and Madanna there is nothing in the structure which could pretend to any archæological importance.

(4) *Kônūr, Maisaram*: This is a large rectangular masonry well with an underground arcade running all round. Wells of this nature are a speciality of the Deccan and the South and served as summer resorts against the scorching heat of the sun. The well though old is not important either historically or archæologically.

(5) *Janwāda Mosque*: The village of Janwāda is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Hyderabad and about 5 miles North-west of the Gandipet village, near Osman Sāgar Tank. The mosque which is the oldest and the most prominent building of the place lies to the South-west of the village. The building has a high walled enclosure surrounding it and is entered through a narrow doorway in the middle of its Eastern wall. The first thing which the visitor comes across soon after his entering the mosque premises

¹ This *Sarā'i* and the other Hindu buildings in its vicinity are the works of the celebrated brothers, Mādanna and Akkanna, who were at the helm of affairs in the reign of the last King of Golconda, Sultān Abul Ḥasan Tāna Shāh (1672-1687 A.D.).

is a small rectangular masonry cistern, constructed in the centre of the courtyard. To the North of the cistern and adjoining the Northern compound wall is a large rectangular grave platform, at the extreme West of which under the shelter of a Neem tree is the grave of a lady, built in stone masonry and coated over with lime plaster. The grave is reported to be the resting place of Princess Ḥusaina Begam, daughter of Sulṭān ‘Abdulla Quṭb Shāh. After her name the village had once been given the name of Ḥusainabād.¹

The mosque itself is a nice specimen of the late Golconda style, closely resembling the Mūshīrabād Mosque in the details of its decoration. The prayer-hall consists of a single hall (40' 8" × 28' 7" internally) and has three arched openings facing the East. The span of the arches is uniform in each case measuring 10' 8". At either end of the prayer-hall is a thick round minaret about 17 ft. in girth decorated from top to bottom with cut-plaster work of an elegant nature, but recent repairs done to the minarets have concealed the decoration at the lower portions of both the minarets. A carved stone *chhajja* placed on stone brackets further adorns the façade of the mosque. The ceiling of the prayer-hall consists of three low domes of uniform size. In the middle of the rear—Western—wall is the *mihrab*—a narrow blind arch—and to the right of the *mihrab* is the pulpit, consisting of three steps—evidently a recent structure.

Being associated with the name of a Princess of the Golconda dynasty, and possessing artistic and architectural features of considerable merit the mosque deserves to be protected and preserved. The Department has accordingly placed the building on the list of Protected Archaeological Monuments.

During the year under report the Geological Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government reported the discovery of ten prehistoric burial sites in the Gadwāl Samistan (Raichūr District), of one site near Wadgaon in the Osmanabād District, of five sites near Kapnūr, Lakshmīguda, Uplai, Bangarugutti and Mahagaon in the Gulbarga District, and of thirteen sites near Duddal, Sadapūr, Harnahalli, Rājālbāda, Jukuru, Kamālhatti, Valkamdinne, Katakūr, Gutbichala hill, Trinapūr, Patapālem and Natampahād in the Raichūr District. In addition to the old burial sites mentioned above the same Department reported the discovery of old Ash Mounds,² Dykes, fragments of prehistoric implements, rock engravings, etc., at Mānvī, Kutukunnru, Manḥampalli, Idguanpalli, Algampalli, Hārdigudda, Maladkal, Gabbūr and Muḥammadpūr in the Raichūr District. A similar discovery was made during the year by the Archaeological Department itself at Gachchī Baoli, near Golconda, in the Atrāfi-Baldāh District. This site is specially interesting as it shows examples of two different kinds of ancient burial system—namely, the cairn and the cromlech—occurring side by side.³

¹ The inscriptional tablet relating to the grave of the Princess is said to have been removed to Chhota Manglāram—3 miles to the West of Janwāda. Arrangements are being made to copy the inscription and to edit it in the future issues of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*

² A great deal of misapprehension prevails regarding the exact significance of these mounds. Mr. G. Yazdani has made a special study of them and found them always associated with old iron or copper smelting factories.

³ For a detailed note on *cairns*, *cromlechs*, etc., see the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Department for the year 1325 Fasli (1915-16 A.C.)*, and the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, July, 1916.

As the above sites come under the category of prehistoric cemeteries and habitations they will be protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act enacted by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the protection and preservation of such remains.

In the Nalgonda District the Assistant Director paid a second visit to Nidikonda¹ in the month of Urdibihisht to prepare estampages of two old Canarese-Telugu inscriptions of the place. The inscriptions, occurring in the tanks in the neighbourhood of the village, are accessible only in summer. One of the inscriptions is incised on the four faces of a stone pillar erected in the middle of a tank and the other is carved on a huge boulder of rock which constitutes the natural *band* of another tank. The inscriptions have been deciphered and edited by Dr. P. Sreenivasachar and published in this Report as Appendix A.

During his tours in the Warangal District in the months of *Khurdād* and *Tir*, 1343 Fasli, Mr. R. M. Joshi, the Research Scholar, attached to the Museum, prepared a list of important sculptures pertaining to this District which is published in this Report as Appendix D.

Conservation

The work of the conservation of the Ajanta frescoes continued as usual during the year under report. The most important measures carried out during the year relate to the cleaning and preservation of the frescoes on the walls of Caves I to IX. In addition to this, the work of the cleaning and preservation of the frescoes on the ceilings of the caves, which is of a trying nature, was started for the first time during the year. As a result of these operations the frescoes on the ceilings of Caves I, II, XVII and XIX have been preserved.

The construction of a platform at the view-point of the Ajanta caves on the Bālapūr Peepaldhārī road which has been under the consideration of the Department for a long time is an accomplished fact now. This platform affords considerable facility to the visitors who can now without any risk enjoy the scenery of the Ghats as well as have a general view of the caves in their natural settings from distance.

In the direction of the annual maintenance and repairs of the Ajanta caves the new arrangement brought to effect from the beginning of the year under review, of carrying out minor repairs directly by the Department itself—as against the old arrangement when all these works used to be carried out by the P.W.D. on the Department's requisition—deserves special mention. The new arrangement insures a prompt attention to the immediate and emergent work pertaining to the caves. The Curator, whose duty it is to watch over the caves and to look after their preservation, being always on the spot can devote all his time and attention and can naturally attend more promptly to any contingency which may arise from time to time.

¹ For information regarding the Nidikonda monuments see the *Annual Report* of the Archaeological Department for the year 1342 Fasli (1932-33 A.C.), page 58.

During the year under review clearance on a large scale was effected in caves XXI to XXIII and the irregular passage which passed through the steps of cave XXII was blocked and a straight passage has been constructed in its place which affords an easier access to the caves. The court-yards of caves X and XXIV which were originally on a higher level than the flooring of the front verandahs, have been cut down to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and this provides a satisfactory drainage to the rain-water which used to collect previously in the verandah. The broken wooden planks on the bridges leading to caves IV, XIV and XXI have been replaced by new ones, and the nests and dirt of bats and birds gathered in caves XX, XXII and XXIII have been cleared and the caves thoroughly washed with chemicals. A new passage starting from the motor-stand and going straight up to the caves, thereby saving an ascent of about half the number of the old steps, has been constructed for the convenience of the visitors.

At Ellora the work of cleaning and preserving the frescoes, a mention of which has been made in last year's Report was continued during the year under review. As a result of these operations five new frescoes representing flying *Apsarases* were brought to light in caves XXXI and XXXII. Scientific measures have been duly adopted to preserve these frescoes from the ravages of time. A complete set of the copies of these frescoes is being prepared for they throw important light on the history of painting in India after the vanishing of the Buddhist religion from India. The frescoes generally are nearly a century posterior in date to those of Ajanta but the difference is so great that one fears to class them with the latter on points of beauty and artistic feeling (Plates I-IV).

With the intervention of the new arrangement for the maintenance of archaeological buildings the duties of the preservation and restoration of archaeological monuments at Ellora, Khuldabād, Daulatabād and Aurangabād were entrusted to the Curator of the Ellora Caves. The works turned out by the Curator during the year are as follows :—

At Ellora the old foot-path existing over cave XVI—Kailasa—which was overgrown with rank vegetation was cleared up. This, in addition to improving the appearance of the cave, affords an easy access to the visitors who are anxious to see the top of the cave. Similarly, the rank vegetation growing on the tops of the whole series of caves ranging from caves I to XXXIV was eradicated. These measures were highly essential as the roots of the trees penetrating through the tops were causing irreparable damage to the caves. The huge mounds of debris opposite cave XXIX were cut down as a result of which the view of the cave has been cleared up and more light is now admitted into the interior of the cave. In addition to the above the road in front of the caves has been widened at several points and yards laid out for the parking of cars.

At Aurangabād the two groups of the Buddhist caves have been thoroughly cleaned and conserved and made easily accessible by the construction of a motorable road from the Begampura Gate of Aurangabād to the foot of the hill in which the caves are situated. A bridal path has also been cut along

the brow of the hill for the convenience of the visitors to walk from one group of caves to the other without descending into the valley and climbing up the cliff again as they had to do before.

The majority of these caves, in the opinion of Mr. Yazdani, who has been studying them carefully, belong to the seventh century A.D. as is apparent from the presence of *Pradikshanas* and other features of the rock-hewn temples of the Brahmanical faith. The builders of these caves were, however, familiar with the frescoes of Ajanta and in cave III at Aurangabād is carved the *sutasoma* jataka which is painted in cave XVII at Ajanta. Similarly the dance scene, depicted in the left corridor of cave I at Ajanta, is repeated in the shrine of cave VIII at Aurangabād. The sculpture of these caves although lacking the grace of Ajanta specimens has a virility which brings it in close relation to the early sculpture of Mathura and Barhut. It appears that the art of the principal Buddhist shrines represented the ideals and motifs of the people of several nations, Greek, Persian, Chinese, etc. who had embraced Buddhism, while minor shrines in out-of-the-way places maintained the older forms and techniques of the country and examples of it were still to be found in the sculptures of Aurangabād caves or in the early sculpture of Kalyanī (Plates VI–X).

At Daulatabād, further clearance was done to the Fort buildings at the foot of the hill and as a result some very interesting buildings of the Mughal and Nizām Shāhī regimes have been preserved and made accessible to the visitor for the first time. Among these the Nizām Shāhī Hammām and the old Mughal palace, in which it is said that Emperor Shāh Jahān had halted during his visit to Daulatabād, are specially noteworthy. At the summit of the hill a new ashlar masonry platform has been constructed for supporting the old gun which till now was resting on a decayed wooden structure. The roofs of the two rooms of the Bārādarī adjoining the Bāla Hisār were also in an extremely dilapidated condition. As tourists and visitors always rushed up to see the panorama of historical monuments from the roofs of these buildings the safety of the tourists was a matter of great concern to the Department. The roofs in question have therefore been repaired and restored in accordance with the original work.

In addition to the above works, most of the decayed buildings inside the Fort were also repaired and made strong enough to resist the destructive efforts of age and weather.

The tombs and other buildings of archæological interest at Daulatabād, which were in need of minor repairs have also been conserved.

At Khuldabād, the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Rāju Qattāl Ḥusainī which was in a dilapidated condition has been conserved thoroughly. The roof of the front verandah of the Dargāh had totally disappeared; it has been restored now and the design of the new pillars is in strict accordance with the old patterns. The mosque of this Dargāh which stood in need of repairs has also been repaired.

A new marble inscriptional tablet was fixed to the tomb of Prince Ā'zam Shāh recording the date and the events of the death of the Prince. Previously, the tomb was devoid of any tablet and the necessity of fixing an inscriptional

tablet to the tomb of such a distinguished personage has long been felt and emphasized upon by those interested in the archæology and history of the Deccan.

Further, the marble sarcophagus of the grave of the renowned saint, Ḥazrat Amīr Ḥasan Sanjarī, which was constructed last year by the P.W.D. was faulty in many respects. A new marble sarcophagus has been set up in its place.

At Aurangabād, the gaps in the marble margins round the flooring of the mosque in the Bibī-ka-Maqbara were filled in with new marble slabs. Care has been taken to see that the new work matches the original one in every respect. The above works were executed by Messrs. Upraity & Co., Secunderabad, under the direct supervision of the Department.

At Bidar a vast programme of excavation and conservation has been carried out. In the Fort the area of the 'Takht Maḥall was further excavated and cleared of the huge mass of debris. As a result of these operations the large courtyard in front (East) of the Maḥall was completely cleared up and several apartments towards the North and East and a series of guard-rooms built outside the courtyard, facing the East, which till now were buried under debris have been disclosed.

The double arched gateway leading to the 'Takht Maḥall, through which the visitors have to pass in order to visit the Maḥall, was badly in need of repairs. The structure has now been conserved thoroughly and may last a couple of centuries if not more.

The building of the Naqqārkhāna in which the Department has decided to house the antiquities of the Fort, and a reference to which has already been made in last year's Report, was considerably repaired and an arch shaped parapet and a reinforced concrete *chhajja* added to the building in accordance with the original design.

The network of motorable roads in the Fort was further extended and the old roads to Gagan and Chīnī Maḥalls have been widened to enable the traffic to pass by conveniently. A new road has also been constructed from the Sola Khamb Mosque crossing to the Naqqārkhāna with a view to afford facility to the visitors who are desirous of visiting the local Museum. The new road outside the Fort, kindly proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., the construction of which was started last year made considerable progress during the year and there is a likelihood of the road being completed by the close of the next financial year. This road when completed will enable the visitor to study with ease the fortifications of the fort which hitherto were inaccessible at various points.

The front (Eastern) compound wall of the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān, the construction of which was started last year and mentioned in last year's Report, was completed during the year. Alongside with this work the area round the building which was extremely uneven was filled with *muram* and levelled up. But the most important of all the works executed during the year was the one relating to the conservation done to the *façade* of the building. The plaster of the *façade* which formed the bed of the tile-work had decayed

the brow of the hill for the convenience of the visitors to walk from one group of caves to the other without descending into the valley and climbing up the cliff again as they had to do before.

The majority of these caves, in the opinion of Mr. Yazdani, who has been studying them carefully, belong to the seventh century A.D. as is apparent from the presence of *Pradikshanas* and other features of the rock-hewn temples of the Brahmanical faith. The builders of these caves were, however, familiar with the frescoes of Ajanta and in cave III at Aurangabād is carved the *sutasoma* jataka which is painted in cave XVII at Ajanta. Similarly the dance scene, depicted in the left corridor of cave I at Ajanta, is repeated in the shrine of cave VIII at Aurangabād. The sculpture of these caves although lacking the grace of Ajanta specimens has a virility which brings it in close relation to the early sculpture of Mathura and Barhut. It appears that the art of the principal Buddhist shrines represented the ideals and motifs of the people of several nations, Greek, Persian, Chinese, etc. who had embraced Buddhism, while minor shrines in out-of-the-way places maintained the older forms and techniques of the country and examples of it were still to be found in the sculptures of Aurangabād caves or in the early sculpture of Kalyanī (Plates VI-X).

At Daulatabād, further clearance was done to the Fort buildings at the foot of the hill and as a result some very interesting buildings of the Mughal and Nizām Shāhī regimes have been preserved and made accessible to the visitor for the first time. Among these the Nizām Shāhī Hammām and the old Mughal palace, in which it is said that Emperor Shāh Jahān had halted during his visit to Daulatabād, are specially noteworthy. At the summit of the hill a new ashlar masonry platform has been constructed for supporting the old gun which till now was resting on a decayed wooden structure. The roofs of the two rooms of the Bārādārī adjoining the Bāla Hisār were also in an extremely dilapidated condition. As tourists and visitors always rushed up to see the panorama of historical monuments from the roofs of these buildings the safety of the tourists was a matter of great concern to the Department. The roofs in question have therefore been repaired and restored in accordance with the original work.

In addition to the above works, most of the decayed buildings inside the Fort were also repaired and made strong enough to resist the destructive efforts of age and weather.

The tombs and other buildings of archæological interest at Daulatabād, which were in need of minor repairs have also been conserved.

At Khuldabād, the Dargāh of Ḥazrat Shāh Rāju Qattāl Ḥusainī which was in a dilapidated condition has been conserved thoroughly. The roof of the front verandah of the Dargāh had totally disappeared; it has been restored now and the design of the new pillars is in strict accordance with the old patterns. The mosque of this Dargāh which stood in need of repairs has also been repaired.

A new marble inscriptional tablet was fixed to the tomb of Prince Āzam Shāh recording the date and the events of the death of the Prince. Previously, the tomb was devoid of any tablet and the necessity of fixing an inscriptional

tablet to the tomb of such a distinguished personage has long been felt and emphasized upon by those interested in the archæology and history of the Deccan.

Further, the marble sarcophagus of the grave of the renowned saint, Ḥazrat Amīr Ḥasan Sanjarī, which was constructed last year by the P.W.D. was faulty in many respects. A new marble sarcophagus has been set up in its place.

At Aurangabād, the gaps in the marble margins round the flooring of the mosque in the Bibī-ka-Maqbara were filled in with new marble slabs. Care has been taken to see that the new work matches the original one in every respect. The above works were executed by Messrs. Upraity & Co., Secunderabad, under the direct supervision of the Department.

At Bidar a vast programme of excavation and conservation has been carried out. In the Fort the area of the Takht Maḥall was further excavated and cleared of the huge mass of debris. As a result of these operations the large courtyard in front (East) of the Maḥall was completely cleared up and several apartments towards the North and East and a series of guard-rooms built outside the courtyard, facing the East, which till now were buried under debris have been disclosed.

The double arched gateway leading to the Takht Maḥall, through which the visitors have to pass in order to visit the Maḥall, was badly in need of repairs. The structure has now been conserved thoroughly and may last a couple of centuries if not more.

The building of the Naqqārkhāna in which the Department has decided to house the antiquities of the Fort, and a reference to which has already been made in last year's Report, was considerably repaired and an arch shaped parapet and a reinforced concrete *chhajja* added to the building in accordance with the original design.

The network of motorable roads in the Fort was further extended and the old roads to Gagan and Chīnī Maḥalls have been widened to enable the traffic to pass by conveniently. A new road has also been constructed from the Sola Khamb Mosque crossing to the Naqqārkhāna with a view to afford facility to the visitors who are desirous of visiting the local Museum. The new road outside the Fort, kindly proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.I.E., the construction of which was started last year made considerable progress during the year and there is a likelihood of the road being completed by the close of the next financial year. This road when completed will enable the visitor to study with ease the fortifications of the fort which hitherto were inaccessible at various points.

The front (Eastern) compound wall of the Madrasa of Maḥmūd Gāwān, the construction of which was started last year and mentioned in last year's Report, was completed during the year. Alongside with this work the area round the building which was extremely uneven was filled with *muram* and levelled up. But the most important of all the works executed during the year was the one relating to the conservation done to the *façade* of the building. The plaster of the *façade* which formed the bed of the tile-work had decayed

badly in most places and was gradually peeling off from the wall surface, taking down with it the tile decoration. The work has been most skilfully accomplished and the fear of the destruction of the tile-work has been considerably allayed.

The mosque at Farh Bāgh also required to be conserved. The work consisted of the general repairs to the walls and flooring which have been done in lime and cement. A retaining wall at the back of the mosque and a covered drain to drain off rain water, which were essentially required, have also been constructed.

In the vicinity of 'Alī Barīd's tomb the Naqqārkhāna attached to this tomb was in need of repairs. The roof and walls of the building were repaired and strengthened and the graves on the platforms of 'Alī Barīd and Qāsim Barīd, which stood in need of repairs, have also been conserved. The beautiful mosque in the premises of 'Alī Barīd's tomb was also conserved and the black stone edgings of the *mihrab* of the mosque which had disappeared have been replaced with new edgings. The network of motorable roads around 'Alī Barīd's tomb has been repaired after the seasonal rains.

The work of the conservation of the Sola Khamb mosque which was taken up by the P.W.D. last year was in progress in the year under review and is likely to be completed next year. The work so far carried out is excellent and it is hoped that the expenditure on the entire work will not exceed the allotment of Rs. 22,420 sanctioned for it. The architecture of this building forms an important landmark in the history of the Deccan monuments, being characterized by a massiveness of construction and simplicity of design in contrast to the feebleness of construction and excess of ornamentation of the later buildings. The gardens in front of the mosque are also being restored and the work when completed will make the monument one of the most attractive sights in the Fort.

Mr. Sultan Ali Khan Faruqi, the Supervisor of the Department, has observed great care and shown considerable skill and knowledge in carrying out the instructions of the Director in the conservation of the monuments of Bidar.

Epigraphy

In the domain of Hindu inscriptions, a comprehensive survey of the Telugu districts has been made and all records in that language have been copied and are now being edited in the form of a monograph by Dr. P. Sreenivasachar of Madras who has lately obtained the Ph.D. degree of the London University for the researches made by him in the political history and the inscriptions of the Kakatiya dynasty. In addition to the above, the Canarese inscription of Kopbal and those of Kukkanur and Kallur are being edited in two separate monographs by Mr. C. R. Krishnama Charlu of the Epigraphical Survey of India. The above monographs are likely to be published as Hyderabad Archæological Series Nos. 11 and 12 early next year.

Apart from the inscriptions mentioned above Dr. Sreenivasachar has edited for the Department the Nidikonda inscriptions (near Jangaon), the Rashtrakuta inscription of Amoghavarsha I (dated 872 A.D.) fixed in the premises of the Dargah of Hazrat Shāh Afzal Biābānī at Qāzīpet and the inscription of the

Velamas of Rāṣakaṇḍa. The articles are published in this Report as Appendices A, B and C.

During the year a thorough study was also made of the Moslem inscriptions of Shāhpūr, Sagar and Gōgī in the Gulbarga District and a detailed article on them has been contributed by the Director to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The majority of these inscriptions are in Persian and belong to the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty of Bījapūr. One of these inscriptions, however, belongs to Muḥammad Tughluq but so far it was wrongly attributed to Maḥmūd Shāh Baiḥmanī. The inscriptions of the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty throw interesting light on the genealogy and the date of assuming independence by these kings.

During the year under report a fairly large collection of coins was acquired for the Museum. The total number of coins was 2,238. They consisted 8 of gold, 546 of silver and 1,683 of copper.

Numismatics

In the year 1342 Fasli the Government had kindly sanctioned the construction of a workshop and the filling up of the arches of the verandah with glazed doors. Major portion of the scheme was materialized during the year under report and the rest of the work is expected to be completed by the middle of the next year. The Director of Archæology had applied to the Government for the sanction of a suitable grant regarding the construction of a Picture Gallery. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Government and the new Picture Gallery will be constructed to the north of the Museum.

Museum

Two Italian artists, Messrs. Ugo Mori and Maffi, had approached the Government to allow them to hold an exhibition of Italian sculptures and other pieces of art in the Hyderabad Museum. Sanction was awarded by the Government and the exhibition proved a complete success. It was graced by a visit by His Exalted Highness and the exhibition was extremely instructive in offering a comparative study of the modern sculptures and the ancient Indian sculpture. The artists sold their whole collection, the major part of which was purchased by His Exalted Highness himself.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam was graciously pleased to present to the Museum some pieces of marble and a helmet which was once worn by an officer of Monsieur Raymond's army. Majority of the pieces of marble were discovered in the Dominions and these have been lodged in the Geological Section.

Among other exhibits acquired for the Museum some deserve special mention. An image, Dīplakṣmī or Lampbearer was received from Warangal as treasure trove. The modelling of the image and the expression of face point to an independent school which may have flourished in the Deccan during the mediæval period (7th to 12th century). A detailed article on this image has been compiled by the Director and contributed to the *Journal* of the Indian Society of Oriental Art. A plate¹ of blue China was acquired which must have belonged to Shāh Jahān. A

¹ This plate bears the following inscription :—

* شاه جهان ابن جهانگیر شاه ۱۰۴۶ هـ

Shāh Jahān son of Emperor Jahāngīr, 1044 H.

manuscript copy of Sa'di's *Karīma* has been purchased. It contains ten paintings of later Mughal school representing the high water-mark of the art of that period. A steel dagger with a jade handle has been locally purchased and it bears the seal of the Raja of Shorapūr.

A note on the exhibits acquired for the Museum is included in this report as Appendix N.

Publications

The compilation of the works mentioned below has been done during the year under report:—

1. Ajanta: Vol. II.
2. Bidar: Its history and monuments.
3. A Corpus of Telugu Inscriptions of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.
4. Canarese Inscriptions of Kopbal.
5. Canarese Inscriptions of Kukkanur and Kallur.

The last three works are likely to be issued simultaneously with this Report.

Besides the above the Director has edited Fasc. 3, Vol. III of the *Shāhjahān Nāmāh* for the *Bibliotheca Indica Series* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He has also contributed the following articles to the various Journals:—

1. Inscriptions of Gogī, Shāhpūr and Sagar to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1931-32.
2. An inscription from Doranhallī to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1931-32.
3. Seven new inscriptions from Bidar to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1933-34.
4. Two inscriptions from the Warangal Fort to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1933-34.
5. An inscription from the Raisen Fort to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1933-34.
6. The inscription of Margalla Pass to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1933-34.
7. An inscription of Husain Shāh of Bengal from Margram, P.S. Khargram, Murshidabad District, to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1933-34.
8. Two miniatures from Bijapūr to the *Islamic Culture*.
9. A lamp-bearer (Dīpa Lakshmi) to the *Journal* of the Indian Society of Oriental Art.
10. The Seven Wonders of Hyderabad to the *Annual of the East* (1935).

The Director also delivered an address at the Eighth Session of the Oriental Conference at Baroda where he acted as President of the Archæological Section of the Conference.

Library

During the year under review one hundred and eight volumes have been acquired for the library of the Department. Of these 34 volumes have been purchased and the remaining 74 have been received in exchange. A complete list of these volumes with their titles and authors' names is given in this Report as Appendix I.

Mr. M. Franswah, Photographer of the Department, prepared forty-nine negatives during the year under report. The titles and scales of the photographs are given in Appendix J. Photographs and Drawings

Khan Bahadur Mr. Syed Ahmad, the Artist-Curator of Ajanta, prepared six-colour copies of the frescoes of Ajanta for the Department's record.

Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, the Artist of Ellora, prepared four colour copies of the Ellora frescoes for the Hyderabad Museum. A list of all these copies is given in this Report as Appendices K and L.

The total expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to Rs. 91,017-13-6 (B.G. Rs. 78,015-4-9) during the year, which compared with the figures for the previous year, Rs. 67,613-4-11 shows an increase of Rs. 23,404-8-7. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix H. Expenditure on conservation

A sum of Rs. 85,820-15-4 (B.G. Rs. 73,560-13-2) has been spent during the year on the maintenance of the Department. The figures for the previous year under this head were Rs. 81,527-6-1 (B.G. Rs. 69,880-10-6). The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix G. Expenditure on the maintenance of the Department

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum amounted to Rs. 34,270-10-5 (B.G. Rs. 29,374-13-6) during the year. The detail of this expenditure is given in Appendix R.

As the Director's book on Bidar is almost ready now and the compilation of the volume on Gulbarga which follows it will necessitate a detailed survey of the Gulbarga monuments, he will pay frequent visits to this place. The third volume on Ajanta being still under compilation the Director will also visit Ajanta. He may tour in the Bidar, Warangal and such other districts of the Dominions where conservation or excavation work of an important nature is in progress and requires his personal inspection. Tour Programme for 1344 Fasli

The Assistant Director will personally supervise the excavation operations in the Warangal Fort which will be started in the early part of the next year, and will also tour in other districts according to the requirements of the Department for research and exploration.

HYDERABAD-DECCAN,
29th June, 1935.

SYED YUSUF,
Assistant Director of Archæology

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Note on the Inscriptions of Nīḍikōṇḍa.

By DR. P. SREENIVASACHAR, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.).

During my tour in search of Kākatīya inscriptions, last year, the Director kindly asked me to visit Nīḍikōṇḍa and see if there were any important inscriptions there. I visited the place and prepared estampages of two inscriptions, one on a stone pillar in the middle of the tank and accessible only in summer, and the other on a huge boulder of rock. The Assistant Director, Mr. Syed Yusuf, kindly supplied me with another set of beautiful estampages of these inscriptions which he had taken. Unfortunately, however, the opening lines of the pillar inscription are badly damaged, and could not be filled up.

I. *Pillar Inscription*

This record is incised on the four sides of a stone pillar, roughly polished and badly exposed. The characters are Telugu of the 12th century, and there is nothing remarkable about the palaeography. The language of the inscription is Sanskrit verse on the first side of the pillar, and the rest old Kannada prose and verse.

The record opens with a mutilated Sanskrit verse in praise of Śiva (v. 1), and is followed by another extolling the virtues of the Cāḷukya emperor, and wishing him victory (v. 2). Then follow the titles of the Cāḷukya emperor, referred to as *Tribhuvanamalla* (l. 26 f.), who is no other than the famous *Vikramāditya* VI of the Cāḷukya dynasty of Kalyāṇ, who ruled from A.D. 1076-1126. He had a feudatory called *Dugga* (l. 37), or *Duggarasa* (l. 54), who was the lord of *Nātavāḍū*, and a veritable thunderbolt to the enemy feudatories. His wife *Muphamāmbika* established God *Mup-pēśvara*, and for the enjoyment of that God and the maintenance of the worshipper, *Duggarasa* gave 2 *marturus* of wet land (?), under the tank of *Raṭṭa-samudram*, and 20 *marturus* of dry land (?). *Duggarasa's* second wife *Kēlabarāṇi* also made a grant of *Nerapugunṇa* (?), which was probably a small pond.

The date is given as *uttarāyaṇa-sankrānti*, in the cyclic year *Tāraṇa* which is said to be the 29th year of the Cāḷukya-Vikrama Era. This works out to be the 24th of December, A.D. 1104. No details of the date are given to enable verification, but the cyclic year tallies with the year mentioned in the Cāḷukya-Vikrama Era, which started on the 8th of March A.D. 1076.

One or two points about this inscription deserve some attention. In the first place, this inscription is the only definite evidence of the actual extent of the Western Cāḷukya kingdom about this time. The Western Cāḷukya inscriptions at Drākṣārāma, and even the evidence of the capture of Veṅgi by the Western Cāḷukyas and their sack of Cēbrōlu, does not prove definitely anything more than that the Western Cāḷukyas penetrated far into the Veṅgi kingdom in their military advance. But here we have a feudatory of the Western Cāḷukyas ruling over this region, and making a grant to a temple established by his own wife.

Who this *Duggarasa* was, we cannot determine at present. The only historical point given in this inscription about him, is that he was the lord of *Nātavaḍu*. We hear of the *Natrapāḍu viśaya*, south of the Krishna river, before the sixth century A.D., in Viṣṇukuṇḍin inscriptions. In the beginning of the 13th century A.D. we hear of a petty family of rulers who called themselves the *Nātavāḍi* or *Nāthavāḍi* chiefs, who ruled part of the country about Bezwada and Amarāvati on the Krishna river, and whose inscriptions are found in Bezwada, Amarāvati (in Sattenapalli taluk, Guntur District), and Tripurāntakam (in Markapur taluk, Kurnool district). Chronologically it is impossible to suggest the identity of the *Dugga* of the Nīḍikōṇḍa inscription with the *Durga*, the grandfather of the *Nātavāḍi* chief Rudra I, who married a sister of the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati. In his Bezwada record of A.D. 1201,¹ the *Nātavāḍi* chief Rudra I calls himself son of Buddha-rāja of Māḍapalli, in

¹ No. 279 of 1892 ; V. Rangacharya ; A topographical list of Inscri. Vol. II, Kistna 31.

Nāthavāḍi-Viṣaya. This Māḍapalli has been identified with a village near Madhira (the headquarters of the taluk of the same name in Warangal district).¹ The present inscription lends weight to this identification. Probably the Nātavāḍu viṣaya extended in the west as far as Nīḍikoṇḍa, although in the time of the Kākatiya king Gaṇapati, the Nātavāḍu chiefs ruled only the eastern part of it.

No geographical names are mentioned except the names of the tank Raṭṭa-samudram and the pond Nerapu-guṇṭa.

TEXT

Pillar Inscription

LINGA

1. Svasti(1) Śriyam diśatu bhū-
2. dhara-rāja-putrī ne-
3. śvara var-ārccita-
4. pāda-padmaḥ (1)* yasy=ēccha-
5. y=aiva jagatām jananaṁ
6. sthitiś=ca syāt=samsthitiś=ca
7. sa Śivaṁ ² Śiva-bhakti-bhā-
8. gyaḥ 11(1)* Yasy-ājñ-ākhila-
9. rāja-mauḍi-vīla-
10. san-mālā ³ yadīyaṁ ya-
11. śō dik-gānt ⁴-ānana-caṁdra-
12. caṁdra-kabalaṁ yad-dāna
13. saṁpat=satām (1)* sva-svāgāra-
14. samutthit-ākṣa(ya)ni-
15. dhīr=y(y)ad-bhīma-(vī)ry(y)aṁ
16. dviṣām mūrddhāpātya-ma-
17. h-āśanis=sa jaya-
18. tac=Cālukya-cakr-īśvaraḥ (112)*

II SIDE

The crescent of the Moon

19. Śrī śrī śrī śrī (1)* Svasti (1)*
20. Samasta-bhuvan-āśra-
21. ya śrī pṛthvī-vallabha
22. Mahā-rājādhirāja
23. Paramēśvara Parama-bha-
24. ṭṭāraka Satyāśraya
25. kuḷa-tiḷaka Cālukya-ā
26. bharaṇa Śrīmat-Tribhu-
27. vanamalla-dēvara vi-
28. jaya-rājyam=utta-
29. r-ōttar-ābhivṛddhi pra-
30. varddhamānam=ā-Caṁdra-ā-
31. rk(g)a tāra(m) Saluttamirē (1)
32. Tat-pāda-padma-ōpajīvi 11
33. Kali cāgi satya-saṁpa-
34. n-nilayaṁ śrī-Nātavā-
35. ti-dhātri-nāthaṁ bala-

¹ Lüders thought it might be near Ellore.

² Śivaḥ.

³ Mālā.

⁴ dik-kāntā.

III SIDE

Kāmadhenu and Vatsa

36. vad-ari-maṇḍal-ēśa-pra-
 37. lay-āsani ¹ *Dugga*-bhū-
 38. pan=īvara-deva(ni 11 3) Āta-
 39. na sati sati guṇava-
 40. ti Sīteg-Arundhatigam=A-
 41. dri-jātēga Śacigam ma-
 42. t=ēno piriyaḥ=akhiḷa-
 43. guṇ-ātiśayadoḥ=e-
 44. nipa *Mupṇamāmbike*
 45. jagadoḷu 11(4)* Ā mahā-
 46. satiya mādisida
 47. Muppēśvarada dēvar=a(ni)*-
 48. ga-bhōgakkam ² pūjārag=ā-
 49. hāra-dānakgam ³ srīma-
 50. c-*Cālūkyā*-*īkrama*-varṣa
 51. 29 *nēya Tāraṇa*-sam-
 52. *vatsarad*=*uttārāyaṇa*
 53. saṁkrānti (ni)*mittam-ā maṇḍa-

IV SIDE

Sun

54. lika *Duggarasa Raḷḷa*-samu
 55. *drada* perag-eraḍu maṇ(t)tu-
 56. r=g(g)aḷdeyum=ippattu ma-
 57. r(tt)ar=k(g)arambam=anittan=ātani
 58. vallabhi 11 Ratigam Rāmbhegam=U-
 59. rvesige Tilōttameg=āda-
 60. m-aggaḷam Saubhāgy-ōnnati-yim-
 61. dene negaḷda sad-guṇa-vati
 62. *Kēlabarāṇi* Vāṇi catu-
 63. r-ōktigaḷoḷi 11(5)* Ā puṇyavati-
 64. yuṁ Guṇḍanibaṇḍeya *Ne*-
 65. *rapuṇḍeyan*=ittal (11)*=I
 66. dharm(m)amam naḍapuvār=p(p)u-
 67. ṇya-bhāgigaḷ kiḍisuva-
 68. r=m(m)ahā-pātakigaḷ=appar 11
 69. sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harē-
 70. ta vasuṁdharām (1)*śaṣṭīm varṣa-saha-
 71. srāṇi viṣṭhāyām jāyatē
 72. krimiḥ 11 (6)*

TRANSLATION

(Line 1) Hail !

(Verse 1) May that Śiva give good fortune (the Śiva, who is the lord of), the daughter of the King of Mountains,⁴ whose lotus feet are worshipped by....., and by whose wish only, the birth, the maintenance, and the destruction of the universe take place, and who is realizable by auspicious devotion.

¹ Āsani.² bhōgakkam.³ dānakkam.⁴ Pārvatī is the daughter of Hīmanvān, the King of mountains.

(V. 2) May that *Cālukya* emperor be victorious, whose command is the shining garland on the crests of all the Kings, whose fame is.....to the moon-like faces of the damsels, namely the quarters, whose great munificence is an inexhaustible treasure in the houses of every one of the men, and whose terrible valour is the great thunder-bolt falling on the heads of enemies.

(L. 19) Great fortune. Hail!

(Ll. 20-31) While the glorious *Tribhuvanamalla-dēva*,—the asylum of all worlds, the lord of Fortune and Earth, the great emperor, the supreme lord, the supreme master, the ornament to the family of Satyāśraya, and the jewel (of the) *Cālukya* (dynasty),—was reigning in his victorious kingdom increasing in his prosperity from day to day (to last), as long as the Moon, the Sun and the Stars.

(L. 32) One who finds sustenance at his lotus feet.

(V. 3) King *Dugga*, a valorous man, a great giver, the dwelling place of truth and prosperity, the thunderbolt of the end of the world (*pralaya*) to the strong hostile feudatories, (was) the lord of *Nālavāḍu*, and the lord of givers.

(V. 4) *Kuṣṣamāmbika*, his wife, virtuous, and (endowed with) good qualities, was greater in qualities than Sita, Arundhati, Pārvati, and Śaci. Why (waste) words, she flourished in this world (endowed with) all the pre-eminent good qualities.

(Ll. 45-58) For the personal enjoyment of the God made (i.e. established) by that virtuous lady, and for the gift of food for the worshipper (*pūjāri*), that governor *Duggarasa*, gave two *marturus* of wet land (?) behind *Raṭṭa-samudram* (tank) and twenty *marturus* of dry land (?) (*Karamba*), on the occasion of the *uttarāyaṇa-sankrānti*, in the (cyclic) year *Tāraṇa*, (which was) the year 29 in the *Cālukya-Vikrama Era*. His wife.

(V. 5) *Kētabarāṇi*, (was) superior to Rati, Rambha, Urvasi, and Tilōttama; (was) famous with the abundance of good fortune; (was) endowed with good qualities, and was a Sarasvati in charming conversations.

(Ll. 63-65) That meritorious lady gave *Nerapugunṭa* (?)¹

(Ll. 65-68) Those who maintain this Dharma are meritorious people; those who do harm (to it) are great sinners.

(V. 6) [This is the usual imprecatory verse.]

II. Inscription on a boulder of rock

This inscription is in early characters of about the 8th century A.D., and records the gift of a wet field to *Āditya-Bhaṭārāṇi*, by *Rāma*. There is no clue for the identification of the names in the inscription.

TEXT

1. *Āditya-Bhaṭārāṇiki* viḍicina
2. pannasa maḍi (1)**Rāma*-datti(1)*

TRANSLATION

(Ll. 1-2) The wet-field (?).....given away to *Āditya-Bhaṭārāṇi*. The gift of *Rāma*.

¹ This sentence is not clear.

APPENDIX B

Note on the Qazipet Inscription of Amoghavarsha I, dated A.D. 872.

By DR. P. SREENIVASACHAR, M.A., PH.D. (LOND.).

The following inscription is inscribed on a stone pillar, which, along with another identical pillar containing a Kākatiya inscription, is in the Dargāh of Hazrat Syed Shāh Afzal Biābānī, in Qazipet. The present inscription is on the pillar to the right as we enter, and is in an excellent state of preservation except for the repeated coats of whitewash. The dimensions of the pillar are roughly 5 ft. by 15½ inches by 15½ inches. The top of the pillar is broken off, and hence several lines are missing on each side of the inscription.

The language of the inscription is old Kannaḍa, except for the imprecatory verse at the end, which is in Sanskrit.

The characters are of the type that Bühler calls the middle variety of the 'Kanarese-Telugu' alphabet, found from about A.D. 650 to about A.D. 950, and used in the inscriptions of the Cālukyās of Vātāpi or Bādāmi, of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas who succeeded them¹ and of the Gāṅgas of Maisur. We also find this variety in the copper-plates of the Eastern Cālukyās of Veṅgi. A few of the main points of orthographical interest are:—

- (1) In general the characters are upright, carefully made, and somewhat large in ligatures.
- (2) The strongly cursive *kha* in line 16 is identical with the old-Kannaḍa letter, and according to Fleet² never occurs before about A.D. 800, although it appears in the Pallava inscriptions much earlier.
- (3) The *ca* in line 16.
- (4) The *da* in line 17 the tail of which is turned upwards.
- (5) The *ma* has its upper part down towards the right and placed almost on the same level as the lower one. The precursor of the old-Kannaḍ *ma*.
- (6) The Dravidian *ra* in line 33, first appeared in the 7th century A.D., and gives weight to the argument that the Kannaḍa language had a ligature already in the 7th century.

The opening lines of the inscription are lost and it begins with the regnal year of Amoghavarsha I, which is also partly damaged. We see only 'eighth', which I deduce from the cyclic year *Nandana* to be the 58th regnal year of Amoghavarsha I. Then follow a few titles of Amoghavarsha I, and his governor *Bhīmarasa*, who made certain regulations regarding the customary payments to the village officials, by the people of *Armmakonda*. This is obviously the same as the modern Hanamkonda.

This inscription throws much light on the administrative and social conditions of those times, and is incidentally of much political importance.

This inscription is also helpful in confirming the date of the accession of Amoghavarsha I. It is dated in the 58th regnal year of Amoghavarsha, the cyclic year being *Nandana*, in the month of *Śravana* on *Śukla Pañcami*, which happened to be *Sunday*. I have calculated the date with the help of the Indian Ephemerides of L. D. Swamikannu Pillai. The date is a sound one and is equivalent to *July 13th, A.D. 872*, the tithi *caviti* being only 69 that day, which means that it expired at 16 hours 30 minutes after sun rise. According to this therefore Amoghavarsha I's accession must have taken place not earlier than the 14th of July, 814, and not later than the 13th of July, 815. This reduces the period of one year during which Fleet assigned his date of accession, basing his calculations on the Sirur grant³ (Dharwar District), of Amoghavarsha I's 52nd regnal year⁴ dated

¹ *Vide* Indian Antiquary, Vol. 10, 61 ff., 104, 166, 170; Vol. 11, 126 and Epigraphia Carnatica 3, 80, 87.

² Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, p. 162 f.

³ Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, p. 198.

⁴ Vaidya quotes the Nilgunḍu inscription, dated Śaka 866, but his reference is wrong, and he must have meant the Sirur plates.

in Saka 788 (expired), Jyēṣṭha Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Solar Eclipse, equivalent to the 16th June, 866. According to Fleet, Amōghavarṣa's accession must have taken place not earlier than the 17th of June, 814, and not later than the 16th of June, 815. Putting these two together we come to the conclusion that Amōghavarṣa I must have ascended the throne on some day *not earlier than the 14th of July, 814, and not later than the 16th of June, 815.*

This inscription is the only reliable record to show how far Amōghavarṣa was successful against the Veṅgi kingdom. For a correct understanding of his achievement, however, it is necessary to go into the relations of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas with the Eastern Cāḷukyas, before the accession of Amōghavarṣa I.

Govinda II, A.D. 772-779, before his accession to the throne, fought against the Veṅgi ruler, but there was a long interval after this in the conflict between the Rāṣṭrakūṭas and the Eastern Cāḷukyas which was broken only by Gōvinda II seeking the help of the Veṅgi ruler and a few others against his brother, Dhruva. The accession of Dhruva brought no change, since he was at first too busy consolidating his position. Later on Dhruva was engrossed in his Northern wars, and it was not until the accession of Gōvinda III, the father of Amōghavarṣa I, that the kingdom of Veṅgi suffered from the hands of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas. The defeat of the Veṅgi ruler is first mentioned in the Rādhānpur grant¹ of 809 A.D., and although Govinda III came to the throne in A.D. 793, his first expedition against Veṅgi was probably later than 804 A.D. Till about that time Govinda's military activities were in other directions. The Veṅgi ruler was utterly defeated and the Rādhānpur plates state that he was forced to go and build the walls of a fortress.² This incident is said to have taken place on the occasion of the transfer of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa capital to Mānyakhēṭa or Malkhēd. Amōghavarṣa I even says in his Saṅjan plates, that his father made the lord of Veṅgi 'sweep his camp'.³ Vijayāditya II was not going to leave all this unrevengeed. His turn came when Gōvinda III died, and the accession of his son Amōghavarṣa I brought in a war of succession.

Although Amōghavarṣa's accession came about in peace, troubles arose soon after, and in the words of Amōghavarṣa himself, the 'great sun' of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas 'set', giving rise to the 'glory' of the moon and the stars.⁴ What this admission on the part of Amōghavarṣa means we cannot definitely say. Dr. Altekar sees in this an actual deposition⁵ of the sovereign and his subsequent reinstallation, though the evidence is too vague and too indefinite to warrant such a conclusion.

The Eastern Cāḷukya king Vijayāditya II must have had a fair share of responsibility for all these difficulties that beset the young king. Many of the 108 battles that he is said to have fought against the Gāṅgas and the Rāṭṭas (i.e. the Rāṣṭrakūṭas), in the course of a period of 12½ years⁶ must have been at this time. There is no evidence to show how far Vijayāditya II penetrated into the west, and to what extent he was actually responsible for the troubles at the time of the accession. But the indirect evidence of the later exploits of Amōghavarṣa I, together with the elaborate description, in Rāṣṭrakūṭa inscriptions, of his great achievement, in recovering his power, and raising the glory of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, shows that the Rāṣṭrakūṭa kingdom must have suffered a great deal from the hands of a foreigner, who was most probably the Veṅgi ruler.

The present inscription definitely proves that although from the military point of view, the reign of the peace-loving Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Amōghavarṣa I was not a success, he won back from the Eastern Cāḷukyas a great deal of what he must have lost in his younger days.

¹ *Vide Epigraphia Indica* VI, p. 239 ff.

² Dr. Altekar wrongly interpretes it as 'the compound for the conqueror's stables'.

³ *Vide Epigraphia Indica*, XVIII, p. 254.

⁴ *Vide Saṅjan plates in Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIII, p. 254 f.

⁵ *Vide A. S. Altekar: Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their Times*, p. 73.

⁶ *Vide Idar grant of Amma I in South Indian Inscriptions*. Vol. I, No. 36, pp. 36-43.

Dr. Altekar writes, 'The statement in the Rāṣṭrakūṭa records that Amoghavarsha finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Vengi opponent is supported by some of the Chālukya records themselves'¹ and then proceeds on to quote the evidence of the Idar plates in support of his contention. According to this 'after the time of Guṇaga Vijayāditya, the Vengi kingdom was occupied by the Rāṣṭrakūṭa forces and that Bhīma had to reconquer it from Kṛṣṇa II sometime after his own accession in c. 888 A.D.' The evidence is not conclusive. The question needs to be thoroughly discussed.

The sole contemporary evidence, therefore of Amoghavarsha's success against Veṅgi, is this Qazipet record. The three records that Dr. Altekar points out to prove Amoghavarsha's success against Veṅgi,² are very much later, and cannot be taken to be conclusive. The Sangli plates of Gōvinda IV state that 'a right royal feast was offered by Amoghavarsha I to Yama on the battlefield of Vingavalli, where he met the Cālukyas and the Abhyūshakas'. But these plates are dated A.D. 933, nearly three quarters of a century later than Amoghavarsha's success against Veṅgi, according to Dr. Altekar himself. The Karhad plates of Kṛṣṇa III are later still being dated in A.D. 958. Besides, these plates show nothing more than that Amoghavarsha I must have been successful in some war with the Veṅgi king. The extent of his actual penetration into the Veṅgi kingdom, and the severity of the defeat of the Veṅgi ruler is not known, and was not perhaps very great. On the slender evidence detailed above it is not justifiable to assume that Amoghavarsha I's success against the Veṅgi kingdom was remarkable especially when we note that according to Dr. Altekar his military achievements in other directions³ were mediocre. He states that even after he emerged victorious from the troubles of succession, his reign was full of internal revolts, and there was a total absence of external achievement. He had immense trouble with the revolt of his cousins ruling in Gujerat, and later, a serious rebellion broke out in which even his son, Kṛṣṇa, the heir-apparent, participated. Amoghavarsha might have lost his throne this time, but for the help of his faithful viceroy at Banavase. With these troubles at home, Amoghavarsha could do nothing but see calmly the Gūrjara-Pratihara ruler Mihira Bhōja extending his dominions right up to Kathiawar. Nor did he interfere in the affairs of Bengal. On the contrary, the Pāla records claim that Narāyaṇapāla had defeated a Drāviḍa king, who was probably Amoghavarsha himself, according to Dr. Altekar. In the south he could not annex Gāṅgavāḍi which had become independent at the beginning of his reign, and he actually conciliated the Gāṅgas by a matrimonial alliance.⁴

Thus according to the above evidence of Dr. Altekar himself, Amoghavarsha's military achievements were mediocre, and so even the defeat of the Veṅgi ruler, does not seem to have been a 'substantial military achievement'⁵ as he seems to think.

We need not enter into the question of the later relations of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas with the Eastern Cālukyas. This inscription shows that even in his 58th year, his kingdom extended as far east at least as Anmakonḍa, and the nature of the inscription shows that the country must have been enjoying a peaceful rule.

TEXT

(Lines missing)

1. tt-eṇṭanēya Nandana ye-
2. mba samvaccaramāge Ka-
3. macyōl-Bṛhaspati prava-
4. rt(t)ise (1)* Svasty (1)*=Amōghava-
5. rṣa Śri-Pṛthvī-vallabha

¹ Vide A. S. Altekar: Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their Times, p. 76.

² Vide A. S. Altekar: Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their Times, p. 75.

³ Vide A. S. Altekar: Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their Times 76-78.

⁴ Amoghavarsha I's only daughter Candrobelaḥa was married to the Gāṅga crown prince Bhūtuga.

⁵ Vide A. S. Altekar: Rāṣṭrakūṭas and their Times, p. 87.

6. Mahā-rajādhiraṇṇa Para-
7. mēśvara Bhaṭṭarara-pāda-
8. padm-ōpasēvita labd(h)a*-
9. Samadhigata-pañca-
10. mahāśabda Mahā-sāmant-ā-
11. dhipati saty-āśraya
12. śrīmad-Bhīmarasar=s(s)arv(v)a-gu-
13. ṇa-jana-saṁstūyamāna dha-
14. rm(m)a-sārati catus-sama-
15. y-āśraya sakaḷa-bhuva-
16. na-vikhyāta-kirt(t)i śrīma-
17. d-Armmaḥkoṇḍage Śrāvāṇa-
18. māsa Śuddha-pakṣada
19. Pañcamīyūm=Āditya-

II SIDE

(Lines missing.)

20. drama sāsirada Mūnu
21. Poḷala Nirgguḍiāca-
22. doḷ=eraḍu drama (1)*māva-
23. millāda-maṇeyoḷ=mū-
24. ruṇaṇa (1)* Bādubbeya pa-
25. rv(v)adandu perggeḍe Gopaga-
26. raṇada dramam=eṇbhattu
27. Karaṇakke irppat(t)*a-nālku
28. drama taḷāraṅge ippa-
29. tta-nālku drama(1)*dīvalige-
30. ya parv(v)adaṁdu Karaṇakke
31. irpatta-nālku drama ṭa-
32. ḷāraṅge irppatta-nālku
33. drama(1)* iṇidoḍe iḷnū-
34. ra-ayvatu drama (1)* bā-
35. ḷe iṇidoḍe nūṇa-i-
36. rppatta-ayvatu drama (1)* pāra-
37. dāra-māḍidoḍe iḷnūṇa-

III SIDE

38. (i)*rppatta-nālku drama (1)* ā
39. . . mīṇkaḍe irppatta-nālku
40. (dra)*mma (1)* Iṭṭalam=illa (1)* Abhi-
41. (1)*āgam=illa (1)*Amavāsya-
42. yandu taḷāraṅge āvaṇa-
43. doḷ=orvvaḷḷa jōlam=mane-
44. yoḷ=orvvaḷḷam jōlam śatyā-
45. srayadoḷa sagarakko-
46. lalli taḷāraṅge padiya-
47. ḍi yondu bōvaḷge padi-
48. yaḍi yondu taḷāraṅga
49. bāvaṅgam=maduveyoḷ=ō-
50. rōndu drama may-naṇado-
51. ḍe bōvaṅge paṇa mūru ta-
52. ḷāraṅge paṇa mūru bā-

53. rasaṅgeydoḍe bōvaṅge pa-
 54. ṇa mūru taḷāraṅge paṇa
 55. mūru mālegaṇa pūde

IV Side

(Lines missing.)

56. r=ullaṇnegam salge (1)* I sthi-
 57. tiyan=tappikoṇḍarappo-
 58. ḍe Bāraṇāsiyoḷ-sāsi-
 59. rv(v)ar=p(p)ārv(v)aru sāsiraṇ=keṇe-
 60. yu sāsiraṇ=dēgulamu
 61. sāsiraṇ=kavileyu mā-
 62. naḷida pāpam=akka (1)* Dēva-
 63. brāhmaṇa var(j)itaṁ sāsanaṁ (1)*
 64. muḷpokkarge mūru-biṭṭi||
 65. Bahubhir=v(v) sudhā bhuktā
 66. rājanō¹ sakar-ādibhiḥ (1)*
 67. yasya yasya yadā bhūmi (h)*
 68. tasya tasya tadā phalam

TRANSLATION

(The following translation is a tentative attempt on account of the technical terms, which need to be thoroughly discussed.)

(Lines 1-4) (fifty) eighth year called *Nandana*, while the planet *Jupiter* was in *Virgo*.

(Ll. 4-7) Hail! Amōghavarṣa, lord of the Fortune and the Earth, the great emperor, the supreme lord, the Master.

(Ll. 7-16) The glorious Bhīmarasa, the worshipper at the lotus feet (of Amōghavarṣa), (who had) attained the five *mahā-śabdās*, (who was) the great lord of the feudatories, (who was) the asylum for truth, (who was) the charioteer of Dharma, (who was) praised by all virtuous men, (who was) the asylum of the four doctrines (?samaya), whose fame had spread through all the worlds.

(Ll. 16-19) (Gave to?) the glorious *Armmakoṇḍa*, on Sunday, the fifth day of the bright half of the month of *Śrāvaṇa*.

(Gap)

(Ll. 20-55) A village with 1,000 *drammas* (called?) *Mānuḷaḷ*, and in *Nīrguḍiaca* (village?) 2 *drammas*, 3 *paṇas*.....during the Bādubbeya (?) festival, 80 *drammas* for *preggaḍa* (minister?) *Gōpagaraṇa*, 24 *drammas* for the *Karaṇa*² and 24 *drammas* for the *talāri*³ during the Diwali festival 24 *drammas* for the *karana* and 24 *drammas* for the *talāri*, (if one) murders, 250 *drammas*, (if one) destroys plantain trees 125 *drammas*, (if one) commits adultery 224 *drammas*,.....24 *drammas*; no (consideration of a) crowd, and no (consideration of) affection (?), on the New Monday one *oḷḷam*⁴ of *cōḷam* from each shop, and one *oḷḷam* of *cōḷam* from each house for the *talāri*, one ten-foot (measured by) *satyāśraya sagarakkol*, for *talāri*, for the *bōya* one ten-foot (measurement), in marriage, one *dramma* for the *talāri* and the *bōya*, (when) one has attained age 3 *paṇas* for the *bōya* and 3 *paṇas* for the *talāri*, when.....3 *paṇas* for the *bōya* and 3 *paṇas* for the *talāri*, for the garland maker (?).....

¹ rājabhili.

² Karaṇa : is the keeper of the accounts of the village.

³ talāri : is the village servant.

⁴ oḷḷam is probably the modern measure, baḷḷam of Mysore equivalent to 2 seers.

(Gap)

(L. 56)May it be (so) as long as they stay.

(Ll. 56-62) If (any one) escapes this condition, may it be (i.e. may they attain) the sin of having killed in Benares 1,000 Brahmins, and (of having destroyed) a thousand tanks, a thousand temples, and a thousand tawny-coloured cows.

(Ll. 62-63) This order is one that exempts the Gods and brahmins.

(L. 64) The three exemptions for (the maimed ? ¹)

(Ll. 65-68) These are the usual imprecatory verses.

¹ From the compulsory contributions, of (i) personal service, (ii) substitute in the form of a labourer for one's service, (iii) and payment in lieu of service. 'Mūḷa' in modern Kannaḍa means 'a man who has lost any member' 'Muḷpökkarge' may mean 'the maimed'.

APPENDIX C

Note on the Inscription of the Velamas of Rācakonḍa.

By DR. P. SREENIVASACHAR, M.A., Ph.D. (LOND.).

The following is a fragment of an inscription, from Vāḍapalli in the Nalgonda district, belonging to the Velamas of Rācakonḍa, very few of whose inscriptions are so far available.

Palaeography. The characters are Telugu and belong to the Telugu-Kannaḍa alphabet of what Burnell calls "the transitional period." Many of the letters are assuming modern forms (particularly ṣa written with a stroke on the right reaching to the bottom in l. 5; and ai in l. 31). The aspiration of the letters is not definitely formed and many of the letters are not aspirated. The only difference between the letters bhā and bā is that the former makes an angle with the left prong of the 'talakaṭṭu,' while the latter does not. The letter tā is written in two different ways. One form is quite modern, while the other is more cursive (ll. 30, 33, and 35). The form of the conjunct consonant ththa (iṣṭārththa l. 1) is noticeable. The Dravidian ḷ is still in the making, and in one place is replaced by l (l. 9). The characters resemble those of the Akkalampūṇḍi grant of Śiṅḡaya Nāyaka in a general way.

The *Language* is Sanskrit.

The inscription begins with two invocatory verses referring to Viḡṇeśvara (v. 1), and Viṣṇu of the Boar incarnation (v. 2). It then speaks of the Rēcerla dynasty in the Śūdra community (v. 3), in which was born king Dāca (l. 14). He is said to have quelled the pride of the Pāṇḍyas (v. 5). His wife was called Pōcāmbikā (l. 20), and she gave birth to a son called Śiṅḡa, who became a valorous and well-known ruler (v. 7). Śiṅḡa had a wife called Śiṅḡamāmbā, and two sons called Annavōta (ll. 29 and 30), and Mādhava (l. 30).

TEXT

1. Śrī 1 Iṣṭ-ārt(h)tha-sid(h)dhyē bhava-
2. tāṃ bhavatād=dvirad-ānanah 1
3. Yasya prasādāj=janatā nu-
4. tā prāpnōti maṃgalāṃ 1(1)*Lilā-
5. Varāhō vaḥ pātu daṃṣṭr-ōdhru-
6. ta¹-vasumdharaḥ 1 gṛhīta-kāntaḥ
7. kām=iva hast-āgrēṇa sasambhira-
8. maḥ 1(2)*Nārāyaṇasy=ākṣiḷa-nā-
9. yakasya nābhī-sarōjē Nalin-āsa-
10. no²=bhūt 1 sarv(v)ēṣu jātēsu tad-am-
11. gakebhyaḥ śūdrāś=ca padbhyām=udī-
12. tā babhūvuḥ 1 (3)*Bābhūva tēṣu pra-
13. thitam viśud(h)dham Rēcarla-gōt(t)raṃ Raghu-
14. vaṃśa-kalpaṃ 1 tasmin=bali Dāca-dhar-ā-
15. dhi(nādhī)nāthaḥ pūṣ=ēva jātah prathā-
16. m-ādri-śrīṅgē 1(4)*Yō bāṇair=m(m)amḍalan
17. kṛtvā gaja-vēdyām jaya-śrīyā(1)*
18. tējō-nārē³ Pāmḍya-darp(p)am hutā-
19. hastaṃ samagrahit 11(5)*Prasid(h)dhā ta-
20. sya subhagā patnī Pōcāmbik=ā-
21. bhavat 1 Śac=iva Dēva-rājasya Lakṣmī-
22. r=iva jagat-patēh 1(6) *Tasyām=asya prasū-
23. taḥ prathita-guṇa(-gaṇa)*ḥ Śiṅḡa-bhūpāla-nā-

¹ Read daṃṣṭr-ōddhṛta.

² Read Nalin-āsanō.

³ Read tējō-nalē.

24. m=ōtulya-śrī-kānti-śānti-druti-mati-
25. vanitā-bhōga-vīry(y)a-pratāpaiḥ 1
26. Iṁdr-ēṁḍu-kṣmā-sur-ādri-tridaśa-
27. guru-madhu-Skaṁda-Kaṁdarp(p)a-tātaiḥ Sa-
28. rv(v)ajñaiḥ sarv(v)adā yaḥ sakaḷa-kavi-janai(s)*=stū-
29. yatē stutya-vāgbhiḥ 1(7)* Tasya=āsīc=Cim-
30. **gamāmbāyām=Annavōta**-ma-
31. hīpatiḥ 1 aiṁdryām diśi yathā bhā-
32. nuḥ Kuṁtyām Dharm(m)asutō yathā 1(8)*
33. Bhrāt=ābhavat=tasya mahānubhāvō
34. Rāmasya Saumitrir=iv=ānuraktah(1)
35. vīraḥ Śasāṁk-ānvaya-Jāmadajñah
36. śrī-Mādhavaḥ kṣhōṇī-bhṛtām
37. varēnyaḥ 11(9)*

TRANSLATION

(V. 1) Prosperity! May the elephant-faced (god) be for the fulfilment of your desired objects; by whose grace, his devotees obtain auspiciousness.

(V. 2) May the Viṣṇu, who sportingly (took the form of) a boar, protect you,.....the Viṣṇu who lifted the earth by his tusks in eagerness even as an amorous man accepts his wife with the palm of his hand in haste.

(V. 3) From out of the lotus-navel of Nārāyaṇa, the lord of all, the lotus-seated (Brahma) was (born); after every one was born from out of his limbs, the Śūdras were born from out of his two feet.

(V. 4) Among them is the famous and pure dynasty called the Rēcārla dynasty, which is equal to the dynasty of Raghu: in it was born the powerful king Dāca, even as the moon on the top of the Udaya mountain.

(V. 5) He (Daca) constructed a *maṇḍala* with arrows, and on the dias of the elephants gave an offering of the pride of the Pandya (King) into the fire of his valour, and accepted the hand of the bride called Victory.

(V. 6) He had a famous and auspicious wife called Pōcāmbikā: even as Śaci for the lord of Gods, and Lakṣmi for the Lord of the Universe.

(V. 7) Through her he had a son called king Siṅga of well-known groups of qualities with an unrivalled prosperity, brilliance, equanimity, firmness, intelligence, enjoyment with women, heroism and valour; who was always praised in extolling terms by all poets, learned men, and even persons like Indra, Moon, the Brahmin Atri, the preceptor of the Gods, Skanda, and God of love.

(V. 8) Through Siṅgamāmba he had (a son called) king Annavōta, even as the Sun in Indra's direction (East) and Dharmarāja in Kunti.

(V. 9) He had an exalted brother called Mādhava, (who was) as loving as Lakṣmaṇa towards Rāma, (who was) heroic, a very son of Jamadagni, and the best among kings.

Note on the date of the origin of the Kingdom of Rācakonḍa.

The fall of the Kākatīya kingdom did not transfer the whole of the Kākatīya dominions to the Muslim rule. The kingdom of Warangal still continued, though much shrunken, and some of the petty chieftains became independent, and established small principalities. The chief of them are the Padmanāyakas or the Velamas, who were the rivals of the Redḍis.

These established themselves in and around the mountainous regions of Rācakonḍa and Dēvarakonḍa in the Nalgonda district, and held sway over a region of varying dimensions. Rācakonḍa occupies a pretty safe position, being surrounded by a ring of hills, and this enabled the Velamas to hold forth against the hostility of all their neighbours, namely the Redḍis of Koṇḍaviḍu in the East, the Vijayanagara kingdom in the South, and the now much shrunken Warangal kingdom in the North.

According to *Velugōḷi-Vāri-vanśa-caritra*, the first historical person of the family is Prasāditya, of the time of the Kākatiya rulers Gaṇapati and Rudrāmba.¹ He had two sons Venna and Sabbi, who served Rudrama and Pratāparudra, and distinguished themselves as great warriors.² Venna's son was Dāca, who was also called Varra-Dāca. He is said to have distinguished himself by serving under Pratāparudra during his campaigns against the Pāṇdyas.³ The last statement is confirmed by the present inscription, which refers to the curbing of the pride of the Pāṇdyas by Dāca.⁴

However, the first Padmanāyaka ruler, after the fall of the Kākatiya kingdom in A.D. 1323, is Siṅga or Śiṅgama-Nāya, the eldest son of Dāca. After the fall of Pratāparudra he seems to have acquired Rācakonda, Dēvarakonda, and a few other forts and set up independent rule.

The date of this important event is uncertain. It is more than likely that Rācakonda and Dēvarakonda were in the hands of Siṅga, when the Warangal kingdom fell. But until the end of Pratāparudra's reign, it is unlikely that this faithful servant of the Kākatiyas, who called himself "the releaser of the king from imprisonment," *trāya bandi-vimōcaka*, would have attempted to declare himself the ruler.

But even after A.D. 1320 Siṅga could not have been an independent ruler. Although we do not know exactly the extent of the territory that was actually under the rule of Muhammad Tughluq at the time of his accession, it is fairly certain that Telingana as far as the river Kr̥ṣṇa including the Velama dominions, were part of his kingdom. Telang and Kampila are mentioned by Barma as provinces in his kingdom even at the beginning of his reign in A.D. 1325. Muhammad Tughluq got a land revenue register compiled for the new province of Telingana, which, according to Sir W. H. Hargreaves, must have been completed by A.D. 1329. In A.D. 1327 Muhammad Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Dēvāgiri (Daulatabād), intimidated somewhat by Gursasp's rebellion. Daulatabād remained as the capital of India till about A.D. 1336, and all this time Telingana was probably under the direct rule of the Sultan himself. It is not possible under these circumstances to imagine the founding of a new kingdom right under the very nose of Muhammad Tughluq. Of course it is probable that Siṅga was the virtual ruler of the territory in which case he could only have ruled subject to the sovereignty of Muhammad Tughluq.

After A.D. 1335 began the unrest in Telingana which finally ended in the independence of Warangal. It began with the misfortunes of the Sultan, when he set out from Delhi to subdue Syed Jalāl-ud-din Ahsan, his governor at Ma'bar. At Warangal on his way to Ma'bar, cholera broke out in his camp, and even he fell sick. His health suffered much, which led him to abandon the expedition. But before leaving Warangal he divided the province of Telingana into two parts, with a second capital at Bidar. Warangal was renamed Sultānpūr and Malik Makhbūl or Malik Kābul' was appointed the governor.

This was the signal for the commencement of the operation of all the disruptive factors at work. The Sultan was getting more and more into difficulties and he alienated the affection and sympathy of all his nobles and followers by his unreasonable and unorthodox actions. Telingana was seething with discontent, and Kanya Nāyak or Kāpaya Nāyaka seems to have fanned the flame of revolt. The position of Malik Makhbūl became more and more precarious day by day, till he was finally dislodged from Warangal in A.D. 1344 according to Firishṭa.

Therefore Siṅga must have declared himself independent some time between A.D. 1335 and 1344.

¹ *Velugōḷi-vāri-vanśa-caritra*, pp. 11-12.

² do pp. 15-16.

³ do pp. 22-23.

⁴ do V. 5.

⁵ Dr. N. Venkata Ramanayya: *Vijayanagara*, p. 119.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1922. Harg: Five questions in the history of the Tughluq Dynasty of Delhi.

⁶ Elliot & Dowson: *History of India, etc.*, vol. III, p. 243.

APPENDIX D

List of Sculptures and Carved Stones noted in the Warangal District in the year 1343 Fasli, by Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., Research Scholar

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
1	Hanamkunda, Rudreshwargudi	A frieze with six <i>Vimanas</i> carved in low relief	114" × 31" × 8"	Deserves to be removed to the Museum as a representative piece from the famous temple. It is lying loose
2	Warangal Fort, near Shitāb-Khan's Kacheri	A small <i>Nandi</i> ..	25" × 16" × 13"	Deserves to be protected and preserved
3-8	Do. ..	Six lions in round in couchant position with mouths wide open in terrific manner. Highly polished, fragmentary	56" × 19" × 6"	Deserve to be transferred to the Museum
9-10	Do. ..	An architectural piece with a double band of sculptures. Lower frieze has dancing girls in various poses, upper one has lions and <i>Hansas</i> alternating with one another	66" × 21" × 8"	Fit to be removed to the Museum
11	Do. ..	Every detail practically the same as above. The lower band has lions alone	Do. ..	Do.
12-14	Do. ..	Three fragmentary elephants of the same style and workmanship as No. 3 to 8. Perhaps there were lions standing on the temples	60" × 20" × 5"	Deserve to be photographed
15	Do. ..	Jain Tirthankara Ajitnāth with elephants on both sides; small inscription giving the Jaina formula on the lowest band	41" × 20" × 6"	Deserves to be removed to the Museum
16	Do. ..	Vishnu ..	43" × 20" × 6"	Do.

APPENDIX D--*contd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
17	Warangal Fort, near Shitab-Khan's Kacheri	<i>Lakshmi Narasimha</i>	33" × 23" × 8"	Deserves to be removed to the Museum
18	Do.	A female figure representing skilled workmanship (hands damaged)	36" × 12" × 5"	Do.
19	Do.	Jain Tirthankara, <i>Pārśvanāth</i>	44" × 26" × 6"	Do.
20	Do. in the compound of the Kacheri	A square capital of a pillar	42" × 42" × 42"	Do.
21	Do.	A square pedestal of a pillar	22" × 22" × 22"	Do.
22	In the Fort within the area marked by four double columned entrances	An excellent pillar	60" × 24" × 24"	Deserves to be photographed
23-24	Do.	Two circular capitals of pillars	30" diameter	Fit to be removed to the Museum
25	Do.	One capital	....	Deserves to be photographed
26	Do.	An elephant in round, trunk broken	66" × 48" × 18"	Do.
27	Do.	An elephant in round	Do. ..	Buried mostly under ground
28	Do.	A fragmentary pillar, red stone	40" × 24" × 28"	To be preserved properly
29	In the compound of the Shamblu gudi in the Fort	A <i>Nandi</i> with details of ornamentation	72" × 46" × 36"	Deserves to be preserved
30	Do.	Do.	72" × 46" × 30"	Do.
31	Do.	Do.	51" × 46" × 30"	Do.
32	Do.	Do.	40" × 14" × 12"	Do.
33	Do.	The head of Śiva with third eye; generally supposed to be the head of Prataprudra	34" height and 48" circum.	Deserves to be removed to the Museum
34	Do.	<i>Chaturmukhi Linga</i> Perhaps <i>Brahma</i>	16" height and 103" circum.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
35	Near No. 22 ..	Four faced cube with profusely carved niches on each side	40"×27"×27"	Deserves to be removed to the Museum
36	Near the western gate of the Fort which bears inscription	Architectural piece with double band of sculptures. The upper band has got swans alternating with floral designs and the lower one has dancing girls	60"×20"×28"	Deserves to be removed, otherwise it should be photographed
37	Do. ..	The same as above except that there are swans in different postures on the upper band	70"×20"×28"	Do.
38	In the Kacheri of Shitāb Khān	A fragment of a miniature jamb with elaborately done lotus pedestal	26"×10"×6"	This was excavated and placed in the Kacheri; deserves to be removed
39	In the Natarām or Natarājgudi in the Fort	An image of Bhairava in deep relief, hands holding trident and <i>Akshāmāla</i> , lower left hand broken. The upper left holding a <i>Damaru</i>	97"×24"×10"	Deserves to be preserved
40	Do. . . .	A similar image with <i>sarpadanda</i>	Do. ..	Do.
41	Near Natarājgudi by the road	<i>Nandi</i> , ears broken, nice workmanship	60"×28"×32"	Do.
42	In the area of a field newly acquired from the agriculturist in the Fort	An architectural frieze with three seated images and two standing female images on each side	55"×16"	Deserves to be photographed
43	Do. ..	Pillar with images carved in relief	55"×27"×27"	Do.
44	Do. ..	Circular pillar partially buried under earth	82" circum.	Deserves to be removed
45	In the Venkatgudi in the Fort	A big pillar, on the four sides of the lower cube immediate to the pedestal, nice female figures carved	10"×26"×26"	Deserves to be removed and photographed

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
46	In the Venkatgudi in the Fort	Circular capital perhaps of the above pillar	36" diameter	Deserves to be removed and photographed
47-48	In an unidentified temple near which a new mosque is being built	Two Dwārapālas in low relief	70" × 28" × 6"	Fit to be photographed
49	Do. ..	A square piece with jamb and two miniature pillars carved	20" × 20" × 6"	Deserves to be removed
50	In the Machli bazar lane at Hanamkunda	A lion in round highly polished, lying loose like pieces Nos. 3 to 8	56" × 19" × 6"	Deserves to be preserved
51	To the south of the fort near Karnal Kunta	A standing figure in relief, the face entirely damaged, huge anklets. A dog or a rabbit to the left unidentified	78" × 36" × 10"	Do.
52-53	Near the small unidentified temple in the Fort	Two fragmentary female figures on a slab, face damaged	30" × 14" × 48"	Do.
54	Jangamgudi in the Fort	Jambs are profusely carved	96" × 30"	Do.
55	Close to No. 54	A Sālanka or Yoni	36" × 27"	Deserves to be removed to the Museum
56	Do. ..	A head of Śankara, nice workmanship	22" × 8"	Do.
57	In the Yallamma gudi in Fort	A fragmentary Jain Tirthankara with an umbrella on the top	18" × 17" × 6"	Deserves to be preserved
58	At Kondiparti six miles south-east of Warangal in Venugopal temple	<i>Laxminarasinha</i> with <i>Prabhāvali</i> seated on lotus <i>Āsanam</i>	35" × 21" × 18"	Deserves to be removed
59	Do. ..	Jambs with excellent carvings in the ruined temple of Gopāl Swāmi	72" × 30"	Deserve to be photographed
60	Do. ..	Śesha Śayi <i>Bhagavān Vishnu</i> , <i>Brahma</i> emanating from his navel and <i>Laxmi</i> shampooing his feet	28" × 19" × 8"	Deserves to be removed

APPENDIX D—contd.

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
61-63	In the <i>Trikuta gudi</i> at Kondiparti	Three <i>Nandis</i> faces damaged	45"×20"×30" 27"×15"×21" 26"×13"×19"	Deserve to be protected
64	About two miles to the east of Kondiparti on the bund of the tank	An image of a saint standing, having <i>langoti</i> and sacred thread, hands folded in front, ear holes having rings, head-dress four tires bas-relief	66"×34"×10"	Do.
65	Do. ..	A <i>Yoni</i> ..	41"×34"	Do.
66	Do. ..	A <i>Yoni</i> with twenty-one similar <i>yonis</i> carved, six <i>lingas</i> are broken	60"×39"	Unique, deserves to be removed
67	Do. ..	<i>Nandi</i> partly buried under ground with seven smaller <i>Nandis</i> carved on the side (visible), three over four	43"×18"	Do.
68	At the western end of Kondiparti tank	A big <i>Ganesh</i> partly damaged	50"×60"×32"	Do.
69	At Kondiparti near the north-eastern corner at Venugopal-swamy's temple at the foot of the inscriptions	Two beautiful elephants in round, each having two riders which are broken now	46"×16" underground	Deserve to be removed
71	At Mupawaram which is 12 miles south-west of Hanam-Konda, via Dharmasagar on the bund in the temple of <i>Muparinatham</i>	A <i>Dwārpāla</i> with a smaller one below in relief badly damaged on head. In <i>tribhanga</i> pose	20"×10"×8"	Do.
72	Do. ..	<i>Brahma</i> and <i>Sarswati</i> riding a swan	29"×19"×10"	Do.
73	Do. ..	<i>Bhairava</i> badly damaged face	37"×24"×6"	Deserves to be removed
74	Do. ..	<i>Nandi</i> with an excellent polish	52"×21"×28"	Do.
75	Do. ..	Another <i>Dwārpāla</i> lying outside, going in pair with the former	21"×12"×10"	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
76	At Mupawaram which is 12 miles south-west of Hanam-Konda, via Dharmasagar on the bund in the temple of <i>Mupari-natham</i>	A mutilated male figure legless and headless	19" × 14" × 6"	Deserves to be removed.
77	At Nelakonda palli 15 miles from Khammam	Nandi without head near a stone which looks like Dhvajastambha	38" × 19" × 14"	Deserves to be protected
78	Under the tree near the tank bund	A Vaishnavite figure supposed to be Jaina, locally	17" × 9" × 6"	Do.
79	Do. ..	A Linga ..	13" × 21" × 17"	Do.
80	At Mahur in the temple of Channa keshav	A Nandi face damaged	31" × 37" × 26"	Do.
81	Kondukur in Madira Taluqa near the temple, in field	Vaishnavite image probably a Dwārpāla with Śankha, Chakra, Gada and Padma	36" × 19" × 9"	Do.
82	Do. ..	Do. ..	33" × 19" × 5"	Do.
83	At Nadikonda in Mahbubabad Taluq under the mango trees in Jungal Bucchaya Mannilu	Mahishāsura-mardani	21" × 16" × 5"	Do.
84	Do. ..	Badly damaged unidentified figure	26" × 14" × 5"	Do.
85	Do. ..	Chauri-bearer ..	21" × 12" × 3"	Do.
86	At Garla Jagir in Mahbubabad in the <i>Virabhadra Gudi</i>	Kumāraswāmi on peacock, the sixth face damaged	35" × 24" × 10"	Deserves to be removed
87	Do. ..	Bhairava cross legged Kirit Mukut and necklace	48" × 21" × 7"	Deserves to be protected
88	At Garla on the main road	Sivite image hair bristling, having trident and dagger moustaches, the figure surmounted by snake	48" × 21" × 7"	Deserves to be removed

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
89	Garla at Puttakota	Ganeśa, in bluish stone	19" × 19" × 8"	Deserves to be protected
90	Do. ..	Ganeśa, in black stone	19" × 19" × 8"	Poor
91	Do. ..	Male figure folding hands	27" × 22" × 12"	Do.
92	Do. ..	Male figure body damaged	34" × 19" × 6"	Do.
93	Do. ..	Pillar with cubical base and top	46" × 16" × 18"	Do.
94	At Inugurti Mahbubabad Taluq to the north of the village	Jain Tirthankar, Mahavira Vardhamana. There is a <i>Prabhavali</i> and it has nine <i>Tirthankaras</i> . There is the lion carved in the centre of the seat, corresponding to which there is a Tirthankar on the <i>Prabhavali</i>	57" × 34" × 18"	Deserves to be removed
95	At Inugurti ..	Linga highly polished	43" circum.	Poor
96	Do. ..	....	44" circum.	Do.
97	Do. ..	....	32" circum.	Do.
98	Do. ..	....	26" circum.	Do.
99	At Inugurti in Siva's temple	<i>Nandi</i> ..	28" × 34" × 16"	Ordinary
100	Do. ..	Do. ..	46" × 34" × 20"	Do.
101	Do. ..	Three-headed female figure with hood	22" × 13" × 6"	Deserves to be removed
102	Do. ..	<i>Yoni</i> , polished stone	33" × 23" × 13"	Ordinary
103	Do. ..	A Sivite goddess with trident, <i>damru</i> and dagger and vase in hand	53" × 32" × 11"	Deserves to be removed
104	Do. ..	An unidentified naked image in <i>tribhanga</i> pose, a small boy and a dog on either side	25" × 17" × 8"	Do.
105	At Inugurti behind the Namazgah	A Buddhist image in good condition	20" × 20" × 8"	Do.

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Place	Description	Dimensions	REMARKS
106	At Inugurti to the north	Sivite female deity Śankha, <i>Damru</i> and trident	77" × 33" × 10"	Poor
107	At Inugurti near Narayanwari Gudi	A fragmentary circular capital	33" diameter 9" thick	Good, deserves to be removed
108	At Inugurti in a lane at right angles to the Kota	A Sivite head resembling the three in the Warangal Fort. A halo at the back and <i>Jatā Mukuta</i>	25" × 26" × 12"	Excellent
109	In the outskirts of the Kota	Door Jamb ..	30" × 16" × 12"	Excellent, deserves to be removed
110	Fixed in the Kota wall but not serving any purpose	An image seated on Yali, with <i>ankush</i> and <i>pāsh</i> , etc.	19" × 14" × 7"	Do.
111	Do. ..	Dwārpāla with chauri-bearers on either side	26" × 18" × 7"	Do.
112	Do. ..	Siva in dancing pose, Ganeśa on one side	22" × 15" × 7"	Do.
113	Do. ..	An image seated on Yali with <i>ankush</i> and <i>pash</i> , etc. in symmetry with No. 30	10" × 14" × 7"	Do.
114	Lying loose near the Kota at Inugurti	Corbel with a beautiful image	24" × 15" × 16"	Ordinary
115	At Gudur in Jangaon Taluq in a locality called Stambha	An unidentified male figure with a lance drawn in low relief	46" × 36" × 8"	Poor
116	At Gudur to the north of the village close to the newly built officers' Bungalow	Nagini ..	23" × 12" × 4"	Good. (Objection of the local denizens)
117	Do. ..	<i>Pārwatī</i> with <i>Trisula</i> , <i>damaru</i> , dagger and cup	19" × 13" × 5"	Extraordinary
118	Do. ..	A couple partly damaged hair tied at the side on black stone, low relief	20" × 11" × 3"	Ordinary
119	Do. ..	A fragmentary image unidentified	9" × 12" × 4"	Do.

APPENDIX E

Diary of the Director for the year 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)		
<i>Āḥur</i> (October)	1st to 10th (6th to 15th)	Duty at headquarters
"	11th to 13th (16th to 18th)	Tour in the Raichūr district
<i>Āḥur to Baiḥman</i> (October to December)	14th <i>Āḥur</i> to 21st <i>Baiḥman</i> .. (19th October to 24th December)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Baiḥman</i> (December to January)	22nd to 29th (25th December to 1st January)	Tour to Baroda in connection with the Oriental Conference
<i>Baiḥman to Isfandār</i> (January)	30th <i>Baiḥman</i> to 26th <i>Isfandār</i> (2nd to 28th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Isfandār to Farwardīn</i> (January to February)	27th <i>Isfandār</i> to 2nd <i>Farwardīn</i> (29th January to 2nd February)	Tour to Aurangabād and Ellora
<i>Farwardīn to Khurdād</i> (February to April)	3rd <i>Farwardīn</i> to 12th <i>Khurdād</i> (3rd February to 16th April)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Khurdād</i> (April)	13th to 16th (17th to 20th)	Tour to Bombay in connection with the purchase of old paintings for the Hyderabad Museum
<i>Khurdād to Tīr</i> (April to May)	17th <i>Khurdād</i> to 15th <i>Tīr</i> .. (21st April to 20th May)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr to Amurdād</i> (May to June)	16th <i>Tīr</i> to 5th <i>Amurdād</i> .. (21st May to 10th June)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Amurdād</i> (June)	6th to 21st (11th to 26th)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Amurdād</i> (June to July)	22nd to 26th (27th June to 1st July)	Tour to Aurangabād
<i>Amurdād to Mihr</i> (July to August)	27th <i>Amurdād</i> to 5th <i>Mihr</i> .. (2nd July to 11th August)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Mihr</i> (August)	6th to 10th (12th to 16th)	Tour to Bidar
"	11th to 15th (17th to 21st)	Duty at headquarters
"	16th to 18th (22nd to 24th)	Tour to Gulbarga
<i>Mihr to Ābān</i> (August to October)	19th <i>Mihr</i> to 30th <i>Ābān</i> .. (25th August to 5th October)	Duty at headquarters

Duty at headquarters	..	..	..	..	309 days
Tour	..	..	..	..	56 "

TOTAL .. 365 days

APPENDIX F

Diary of the Assistant Director for the year 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)

Month	Date	Place
1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)		
<i>Ādhur to Isfandar</i> (October to January)	1st <i>Ādhur</i> to 21st <i>Isfandar</i> .. (6th October to 23rd January)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Isfandar</i> (January)	22nd to 26th (24th to 28th)	Tour to Bidar
<i>Isfandar to Farwardin</i> (January to February)	27th <i>Isfandar</i> to 2nd <i>Farwardin</i> (29th January to 3rd February)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Farwardin</i> (February)	3rd 4th	Visit to prehistoric graves at Gachī Baoli near Golconda
"	4th to 27th (5th to 28th)	Duty at headquarters
"	28th (29th)	Second visit to Gachī Baoli
<i>Farwardin to Urdibehisht</i> (February to March)	29th <i>Farwardin</i> to 4th <i>Urdibehisht</i> (30th February to 9th March)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Urdibehisht</i> (March)	5th (10th)	Third visit to Gachī Baoli
"	6th (11th)	Visit to Sūlpēt near Shamsabād
"	7th to 8th (12th to 13th)	Duty at headquarters
"	9th to 10th (14th to 15th)	Tour to Bidar
"	11th to 27th (16th to 31st)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Urdibehisht</i> (April)	28th (1st April)	Tour to Nidikonda near Jangaon
<i>Urdibehisht to Tīr</i> (April to May) ..	29th <i>Urdibehisht</i> to 22nd <i>Tīr</i> .. (2nd April to 27th May)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Tīr</i> (May to June)	23rd to 30th (28th May to 4th June)	Tour in the Gulbarga and Osmana- bād districts
<i>Tīr to Mihr</i> (June to September)	31st <i>Tīr</i> to 30th <i>Mihr</i> .. (5th June to 5th September)	Duty at headquarters
<i>Ābān</i> (September)	1st to 7th (6th to 12th)	Tour to Aurangabād and Ellora
<i>Ābān</i> (September to October)	8th to 27th (13th September to 2nd October)	Duty at headquarters

APPENDIX F—*concl'd.*

Month	Date			Place
1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)				
<i>Ābān</i> (October)	28th (3rd)	..	..	Visit to Janwāda near Osmānsāgar Tank
..	29th to 30th (4th to 5th)	..	..	Duty at headquarters
Duty at headquarters	..	..	..	.. 237 days
Tour	..	..	..	.. 28 ..
TOTAL				.. 365 days

APPENDIX G

Statement of Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year 1343 F.
(1933-34 A.C.)

Salaries :—					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Director (B.G. Rs. 1,200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	16,800	0	0			
Personal Allowance (B.G. Rs. 200 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	2,800	0	0			
House Rent (O.S. Rs. 100 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	1,200	0	0			
Assistant Director (Rs. 300—25—500 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	4,500	0	0			
Curator of Ajanta Caves (Rs. 500 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	6,000	0	0			
Motor Allowance of Curator, Ajanta Caves (Rs. 75 p.m.)	..	..	..	..	900	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	..	..	30,686	0	0			
Officiating Allowance of Establishment	..	..	..	..	774	11	7			
								63,660	11	7
Travelling Allowance :—										
Director	..	..	..	..	2,991	2	10			
Assistant Director	..	..	..	..	395	0	11			
Establishment	..	..	..	..	4,013	12	3			
								7,400	0	0
Contingencies :—										
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	..	2,893	0	0			
Livery of peons	..	..	..	..	838	8	0			
Purchase of books	..	..	..	..	932	6	3			
Printing charges	..	..	..	..	2,000	0	0			
Furniture	..	..	..	..	590	9	9			
Service postage	..	..	..	..	600	0	0			
Lighting charges	..	..	..	..	30	0	0			
								7,884	8	0
Supplies and Services :—										
Purchase of photo articles	..	..	..	..	1,800	0	0			
Purchase of Drawing material, etc.	..	..	..	..	5,075	11	9			
								6,875	11	9
GRAND TOTAL					..	O.S.		85,820	15	4
						(B.G.)		73,560	13	2)

APPENDIX H

Statement of Expenditure on Ancient Monuments during the year 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1343 F.	Remarks
	ORIGINAL WORKS	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Construction of platform at the View Point on the Ajanta Caves Road	2,340 0 0	2,340 0 0	2,340 0 0	Work done by the P.W.D.
Bidar	Opening an arch in the front wall and making a road across the trench near Naubat Khāna in Bidar Fort	1,490 0 0	1,219 0 0	1,490 0 0	Do.
„	Construction of Fort wall near Kalamūd Gate in Bidar Fort	3,940 0 0	2,963 8 10	2,963 8 10	Work being executed by the P.W.D.
Hyderabad	Constructing Store Room, Latrine, Guard Room, blocking the open arches and fixing skylights, etc., to the Museum Building in Public Gardens	39,934 0 0	16,072 4 4	16,072 4 4	Work being executed by the Special Palace Division, P.W.D.
	Total	....	22,594 13 2		
	SPECIAL REPAIRS				
Aurangabād	Emergent repairs to Naukhandā Palace	29,600 0 0	4,054 0 0	4,054 0 0	Work being executed by the P.W.D.
„	Repairs to the marble flooring in Bibi-ka-Maqbara	93 5 4	93 5 4	93 5 4	Work done by the Department
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Repairs to the Electric line in the Caves	1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0	1,612 0 0	Do.
Khuldabād (Aurangabād District)	Repairs to the Dargāh of Hazrat Amīr Hasan Sanjārī	960 0 0	800 11 4	960 0 0	Do.
„	Repairs to the tomb of Prince Āzam Shāh	204 2 8	204 2 8	204 2 8	Do.
„	Repairs to the inlay work on Aurangzeb's tomb	58 5 4	58 5 4	58 5 4	Do.
Bidar	Repairs to Maḥmūd Gāwān's College	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	Do.
	Carried over ..	....	11,822 8 8		

APPENDIX H—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1343 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	11,822 8 8		
Bidar	Repairs to Sola Khamb Mosque	22,420 0 0	12,820 0 0	12,820 0 0	Work being executed by the P.W.D.
"	Construction of Roads inside the Fort and excavation and conservation of Fort buildings	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	Work done by the Department
Dichpalli (Nizamabād District)	Special Repairs to Dichpalli Temple	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Work done by the P.W.D.
Gulbarga	Special Repairs to Qalandar Khān's mosque	6,410 0 0	6,399 10 6	6,399 10 6	Do.
"	Emergent Repairs to Qalandar Khān's mosque	283 0 0	282 12 0	282 12 0	Do.
"	Special Repairs to the Baihmani Tombs	17,606 4 0	1,575 2 2	17,581 6 8	Do.
Hyderabad	Special Repairs to Chār Minār	497 1 10	497 1 10	497 1 10	Work done by the Department
Kaulas (Nanded District)	Special Repairs to the Dargāh of Hazrat Shāh Zia-ul-Haq	691 0 0	247 0 0	247 0 0	Work done by the P.W.D.
Pālampet (Warangal District)	Special Repairs to Rāmappa Temple	17,080 0 0	3,850 10 10	16,545 14 7	Do.
Warangal	Excavations inside Warangal Fort	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	Amount drawn from the Treasury and reserved for next year's work
	TOTAL	....	47,494 14 3		
	MAINTENANCE				
Ajanta (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Amount spent by the Department
	Carried over ..	....	1,500 0 0		

APPENDIX H—*contd.*

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)	Expenditure to the end of 1343 F.	Remarks
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
	Brought forward ..	....	1,500 0 0		
Anwāh (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the Anwāh Temple	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	A m o u n t spent by the Department
Ghatotkuch (Aurangabād District)	Maintenance of the caves	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
Aurangabād	Establishment of the Aurangabād caves	288 0 0	288 0 0	288 0 0	Do.
„	Maintenance of Archæological Buildings	5,240 2 1	5,240 2 1	5,240 2 1	Do.
Daulatabād (Aurangabād District)	Establishment of Daulatabād Fort	1,540 0 0	1,540 0 0	1,540 0 0	Do.
„	Maintenance of Daulatabād Fort	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	Do.
Ellora (Aurangabād District)	Establishment of the caves	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	Do.
„	Maintenance of the caves	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Do.
Bidar	Establishment on archæological buildings	1,572 0 0	1,572 0 0	1,572 0 0	Do.
„	Maintenance of Archæological buildings	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	1,560 0 0	Do.
Dichpalli (Nizamabād District)	Establishment of Dichpalli Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	Do.
Gulbarga	Establishment of Haft Gumbāḍ	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	Do.
„	Establishment of Gulbarga Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	Do.
„	Maintenance of archæological buildings	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	Do.
Nalgonda	Establishment of Bhongir Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	Do.
	Carried over ..	....	18,208 2 1		

APPENDIX H—concl'd.

Locality	Name of Work	Amount of Estimate	Expenditure in 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)		Expenditure to the end of 1343 F.		Remarks
			Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Nānded	Brought forward ..	....	18,208 2 1				Amount spent by the Department
	Establishment of Qandhār Fort	288 0 0	288 0 0		288 0 0		
	Maintenance of Qandhār Fort	200 0 0	200 0 0		200 0 0		
Osmanabād	Maintenance of archaeological buildings	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0		1,300 0 0		Do.
	Establishment of Pāni Mahall, Naldurg Fort	144 0 0	144 0 0		144 0 0		Do.
	Maintenance of Warangal Fort	300 0 0	300 0 0		300 0 0		Do.
Warangal	Establishment of Thousand Pillar Temple	144 0 0	144 0 0		144 0 0		Do.
	Maintenance of Thousand Pillar Temple	200 0 0	200 0 0		200 0 0		Do.
	Establishment of Rāmappa Pālampet Temple,	144 0 0	144 0 0		144 0 0		Do.
TOTAL ..			....	20,928 2 1			
Original Works ..			....	22,594 13 2			
Special Repairs ..			....	47,494 14 3			
GRAND TOTAL ..			....	91,017 13 6			
			(B.G.)	78,015 4 9)			

APPENDIX I

List of books acquired for the library of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1343 F. (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
2318	<i>Annual Bibliography of Indian Archaeology for the year 1932, Kern Institute, Leyden</i>	Presented by the Publishers
LISTS AND CATALOGUES		
2319	<i>List of Archaeological photo negatives of the late office of the Northern Circle, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Baluchistan, Punjab and the United Provinces, stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, Agra, corrected up to 31st March, 1932</i>	Presented by the Government of India
2320	—, —, —, Archaeological photo negatives of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and the Indian States stored in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, corrected up to 31st March, 1932	Do.
ENCYCLOPÆDIAS AND DICTIONARIES		
2321	<i>The Encyclopædia of Islam, Fascs. S and T</i>	Purchased
2322	—, —, —, No. 49	Do.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
2323	<i>Journal of the Osmania University College, Vol. I</i> ..	Presented by the Osmania University
2324	<i>Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Vol. VIII, Part I</i>	Presented by the Publishers
2325	—, —, —, Decennial Commemoration Volume, Vol. VIII, Parts 2 and 3	Do.
2326	<i>The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, October, 1933, and January, April, and July, 1934</i>	Purchased
2327	—, —, —, Decade Index, 1920-29	Do.
2328	<i>The Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal—New Series, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 1 and 2, and Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1-3</i>	Do.
2329	<i>The National Geographic Magazine, Vol. LXIV, Nos. 3-5 and Vol. LXV, Nos. 1-4</i>	Do.
2330	<i>The Mahabodhi, Journal of the Maha Bodhi Society, Vol. 41, Nos. 10-12 and Vol. 42, Nos. 1-9</i>	Presented by the Publishers
2331	<i>D'jawa ; Tijdschrift van Het Java Instituut, 13e Jaargang (Nos. 5 and 6) and 14e Jaargang (Nos. 1-3)</i>	Do.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2332	<i>The Indian States and Zamindaries</i> , Vol. III, Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and Vol. IV, Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5	Presented by the Publishers
2333	—, —, Hyderabad Special Number	Do.
2334	<i>Parnassus</i> , published by the College Art Association Members, Vol. V, No. 4	Purchased
2335	<i>Indian Art and Letters</i> , Vol. VII, No. 1	Presented by the Publishers
2336	<i>Yoga Mimansa</i> , Vol. IV, No. 4 and Vol. V, No. 1 ..	Do.
2337	<i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. LXII, Parts DCCLXXXI–DCCLXXXIII, (with Index)	Purchased
2338	<i>Antiquity</i> , a quarterly review of Archæology, Vol. VII, No. 28 and Vol. VIII, Nos. 29–31	Do.
2339	<i>Man in India</i> , Vol. XIII, Nos. 2–4 and Vol. XIV, No. 1 ..	Presented by the Publishers
2340	—, —, a special number for the First Session of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Science, Vol. XIV, No. 2	Do.
2341	<i>Quarterly Journal</i> of the Mythic Society, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 2–4	Do.
2342	<i>The Burlington Magazine</i> , Vol. LXIII, No. CCCLXVIII ..	Purchased
2343	<i>Journal</i> of the Bombay Historical Society, Vol. IV, No. 2 ..	Presented by the Publishers
2344	Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. VII, Part 2	Do.
2345	<i>India and the World</i> , a monthly organ of Internationalism and Cultural Federation, edited by Kalidas Nag, Dec. 1933, Jan. and Feb., 1934	Do.
2346	<i>Ars Islamica</i> , published semi-annually by the Research Seminary in Islamic Art; Division of Fine Arts, University of Michigan and the Detroit Institute of Arts, Vol. I, Parts I and II	Purchased
2347	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XIX, Part 4	Presented by the Publishers
2348	<i>Bulletin</i> de L'Ecole Francaise D'Extreme-Orient, Tome XXXII, Fasc. 1	Do.
2349	<i>Journal</i> of the Department of Letters, Vol. XXIV ..	Do.
2350	<i>Rajahansa</i> , a Marathi monthly Journal, March to July, 1934	Do.
2351	<i>Indian Culture</i> ; Journal of the Indian Research Institute, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2	Presented by the Publishers
2352	<i>Journal</i> of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XXXII, No. 85	Presented by the Publishers

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2353	<i>Karnataka Sahitya Parishat</i> , Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 and 2 ..	Presented by the Publishers
2354	<i>The Feudatory and Zamindari India</i> , published in the interests of the Ruling Princes, Zamindaries, etc., an illustrated monthly, Vol. XIV, No. 10	Do.
	ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY	
2355	Administration <i>Report</i> of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1108 M.E. (1932-33)	Presented by the Cochin Durbar
	MONOGRAPHS	
2356	<i>Banerji, R. D.</i> ; Eastern Indian School of Mediæval Sculpture, New Imperial Series, Vol. XLVII, A.S.I.	Presented by the Government of India
2357	<i>Bartsch, P.</i> ; Station Records of the First Johnson-Smithsonian Deep-Sea Expedition. Johnson Fund Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections (Publication 3224)	Presented by the Publishers
2358	<i>Breadsted, J. H.</i> ; The Rise of Man and Modern Research. From the Smithsonian Report for 1932 (Publication 3206)	Do.
2359	<i>Bushnell, D. I.</i> ; Evidence of Indian Occupancy in Albemarle Country, Virginia. From the Smithsonian Report for 1932 (Publication 3217)	Do.
2360	<i>Crawford, O. G. S.</i> ; Historical Cycles from the Smithsonian Report for 1932 (Publication 3208)	Do.
2361	<i>D'erlanger, Baron R.</i> ; La Musique Arabe, Tome Premier, Al-Farabi Abu-n-Nasr Muhammad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Tarhan Ibn Uzlaj, Grand Traite' de La Musique, Kitab-ul-Musiqi al-Kabir, Livres I et II	Purchased
2362	<i>Field, H.</i> ; Prehistoric Man, Hall of the Stone Age of the Old World. Field Museum of Natural History	Presented by the Field Museum of Natural History
2363	<i>Gould, L. M.</i> ; Some Geographical Results of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. From the Smithsonian Report for 1932 (Publication 3197)	Presented by the Publishers
2364	<i>Hanamantha Rao, S.</i> ; The Dasas of the Karnataka Country (14th to 19th Century A.D.). Reprinted from the Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. IX, No. 3	Presented by the Author
2365	<i>Hunter, G. R.</i> ; The Script of Harappa and Mohenjodaro and its connection with other scripts, with an introduction by Prof. S. Langdon	Purchased
2366	<i>Jaussen et Savignac, RR. ; PP.</i> ; Mission Archæologique en Arabie, de Jarusalem au Hedjaz Medain—Saleh—publications de La Societe des Fouilles Archæologiques, Vol. I	Do.
2367	—————; Do. do. El-'Ela, D'Hegra A Thiema Harrah de Tebouk (with Atlas)	Do.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2368	<i>Jaussen et Savignac, RR ; PP. ; Supplement Au Volume II, Coutumes Des Fuqarâ</i>	Purchased
2369	———, ——— ; Do. do. Les Chateaux Arabes de Qeseir 'Amra, Harauch et Tuba (with Atlas) Do. do. Vol. III	Do.
2370	<i>Kaye, G. R. ; The Bakshali Manuscript, a study in Mediaeval Mathematics. New Imperial Series, Vol. XLIII, Part III, A.S.I.</i>	Do.
2371	<i>Linton, R. ; The Tanala, a hill tribe of Madagascar. Marshal Field Expedition to Madagascar, 1926. Anthropological Series, Vol. XXII. Field Museum of Natural History (Publication 317)</i>	Presented by the Federal Museum of Natural History
2372	<i>Marçais, G. ; Les Poteries and Faiences de Bougie (collection Debruge) Contributions A L'Étude de la Ceramique Musulmane IV</i>	Purchased
2373	———, ——— ; Les Faiences a reflets Metalliques de la Grande Mosquée de Kairouan, Do. do.	Do.
2374	<i>Moscr, H. C. ; Collection of Oriental Arms and Armour ..</i>	Do.
2375	<i>Pillet, M. L. ; Le Palais de Darius Ier A Suse Ve Siecle ..</i>	Do.
2376	<i>Rousseau, G. ; La Mausolee des Princes Sa'diens A Marrakech (with Text and Plates)</i>	Do.
2377	<i>Turab Ali, M., Stapleton, H. E., and Hidayat Husain, M. ; Three Arabic Treatises on Alchemy by Mohammad Bin Umail (10th Century A.D.)—Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XII, No. I</i>	Presented by the Publishers
2378	<i>Wood C. A. ; Through Forest and Jungle in Kashmir and other parts of North India. From the Smithsonian Report for 1932 (Publication 3200)</i>	Do.
2379	<i>Yazdani, G. ; Ajanta, Part II—the colour and monochrome reproductions of the Ajanta frescoes based on photography, with an appendix on the inscriptions by Mr. John Allan of the British Museum</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2380	———, ——— ; Hyderabad State—A Souvenir, revised edition published on the occasion of H.E. Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India's visit to Hyderabad	Do.
	ART ARCHITECTURE, ETC.	
2381	<i>Binyon, L. ; Asiatic Art in the British Museum (Sculpture and Painting)</i>	Purchased
2382	<i>Kramrisch, S. ; Indian Sculpture. (The Heritage of India Series)</i>	Do.
2383	<i>Martin, F. R. and Arnold, Sir T. ; The Nizami Manuscript, illuminated by Bihzād, Mirak and Qāsim 'Alī, written in 1495 for Sulṭān Mir 'Alī Mirza Barlās, Ruler of Samarqand in the British Museum (OR. 6810)</i>	Do.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2384	<i>Peirce, H., et Tyler R. ; L'Art Byzantin, Tome I</i> ..	Purchased
2385	<i>Sarre, F. ; Islamic Bookbinding</i>	Do.
MUSEUMS		
2386	<i>Annual Report</i> on the working of the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, for the year ending 31st March, 1933	Presented by the Muttra Museum
2387	<i>Administration Report</i> of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1932-33	Presented by the Madras Government
2388	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Director to the Trustees for the year 1932. Field Museum of Natural History (publication 318). Report Series, Vol. IX, No. 2	Presented by the Publishers
2389	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Field Museum of Natural History (Publication 328)—Vol. X, No. 1, 1933	Presented by the Publishers
2390	<i>Report</i> on the working of the Peshawar Museum for the year 1932-33	Presented by the Peshawar Museum
2391	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, for the year 1933-34	Presented by the Watson Museum
EPIGRAPHY AND INSCRIPTIONS		
2392	<i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XX, Part VIII and Vol. XXI, Parts II, III-V	Presented by the Government of India
2393	<i>Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica</i> , 1931-32	Do.
2394	<i>South Indian Inscriptions</i> (Text), Vol. VIII—Miscellaneous inscriptions from the Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, and Kannada Countries, edited by K. V. Subramanya Iiyar, Superintendent of Epigraphy. New Imperial Series, Vol. LIII, A.S.I.	Do.
2395	<i>Annual Report</i> on South Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March, 1931	Do.
2396	<i>Epigraphia Carnatica</i> , Vol. XIII, Part I—General Index, published by Dr. M. H. Krishna, Director of Archæological Research, Mysore	Presented by the Mysore Government
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND TRAVELS		
2397	<i>Altekar, A. S. ; The Rashtrakutas and their Times</i> ..	Purchased
2398	<i>Collection</i> of Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, Vols. I to XII and Vols. XIV to XVII	Do.
GUIDES AND PLANS		
2399	<i>Daya Ram Sahni, R. B. ; Guide</i> to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath, with seven plates, A.S.I.	Presented by the Government of India

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ICONOGRAPHY AND RELIGION		
2400	<i>Chandras, Lord</i> ; Buddha's Teachings, being the Sutta-Nipatha or Discourse—Collection edited in the original Pali Text with an English version facing it	Purchased
2401	<i>Sukthankar, V. S.</i> ; The Mahabharata for the first time critically edited (with the co-operation of Shrimant Balasahib Pant Pratidinidhi, Ruler of Aundh), Vol. I, Fasc. 7 (Adiparvan)	Presented by the Publishers
2402	<i>Hackin, J.</i> ; Asiatic Mythology, a detailed description and explanation of the Mythologies of All the Great Nations of Asia	Purchased
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE		
2403	<i>Ah, S.</i> ; Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey, Part II ..	Presented by the Author
2404	<i>Explorations and Field work of the Smithsonian Institution in 1933</i> (Publication 3235)	Presented by the Publishers
2405	<i>Ishaque, M.</i> ; Sukhanvarān-i-Īrān Dar 'Asar-i-Īlāzar (Poets and Poetry of Modern Persia), Vol. I	Purchased
2406	<i>India in 1931-32</i> ; A statement prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th Section of the Government of India Act (5 and 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61)	Presented by the Government of India
2407	<i>La Conservation Des Monuments D'Art et D'Histoire</i> ; Office International Des Musees	Presented by the Publishers
2408	<i>La Hougue Bic</i> ; Jersey, Societe Jersiaise (1933) ..	Do.
2409	<i>The International Buddhist University</i> (in memory of the venerable Anagarika Dharmapala), published by the General Secretary, The Dharmapala Memorial Committee, Calcutta, (Bulletin No. 1)	Do.
2410	<i>Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club, Parts LVII and LVIII</i>	Do.
2411	<i>Trade Returns, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for 1341 F. (1931-32 A.D.)</i> , compiled by the Department of Statistics, Hyderabad State (Second Issue)	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2412	<i>Table of Rainfall</i> recorded at stations showing the Daily, Monthly, and Annual Rainfall in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1933	Do.
2413	<i>Waddington, C. W.</i> ; Indian India, as seen by a guest in Rajasthan	Purchased
MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS		
2414	<i>Annual Administration Report of the Department of Agriculture, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the years 1340 F. (1930-31 A.D.) and 1341 F. (1931-32 A.D.)</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
2415	<i>Report on the Public Instruction in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1339 F. (1929-30 A.D.)</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
2416	<i>A Report on the survey of the Handloom Weaving and Dyeing Industries in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions</i>	Do.
2417	<i>Report on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2418	<i>Administration Report of the Customs Department of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1342 F. (ending 5th October, 1933)</i>	Do.
2419	<i>Report on the Administration of Hyderabad District Police, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, for the year 1341 F. (1931-32 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2420	<i>Report on H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2421	<i>Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the nineteenth year 1341-42 F. (1932-33 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2422	<i>Administration Report of the Osmania University for the year 1341 F. (Urdu)</i>	Do.
2423	<i>Report on the Administration of the Abkari Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1342 F. (1932-33 A.D.)</i>	Do.
2424	<i>Report on the Administration of the Court of Wards Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for the year 1342 F.</i>	Do.
2425	<i>Census of India Report, Vol. XXIII (1931), Part I, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions</i>	Do.
2426	<i>Annual Report of the Karnatak Historical Research Society, Dharwar, for 1932-33</i>	Presented by the Karnatak Historical Research Society

APPENDIX J

List of Photographic negatives prepared by the office of the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
1301-23	Hyderabad ..	Old paintings of the Persian School of Art from the collection of Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur	8½" × 6½"
4-33	" ..	Old paintings of the Persian School of Art from the Hyderabad Museum collection	"
1304-37	Ajanta ..	Frescoes from the ceiling of Cave I, Ajanta ..	6½" × 4½"
1338	Aurangabād ..	General views of the Maccal Darwazāh, Aurangabād	8½" × 6½"
1339	" ..	" of the Qila Arak, Aurangabād ..	"
1340-41	Jalpalli (Atrāf-i-Baldāh District)	" of the tomb of Āin-ul-Mūlk at Jalpalli	"
1342-43	" ..	" of the tomb of Mushīr-ul-Mūlk at Jalpalli	"
1344-45	" ..	" of the old mosque at Jalpalli ..	"
1346-47	Maisaram (Atrāf-i-Baldāh District)	" of the shrines round the Tank at Maisaram	"
1348-49	" ..	" of the Jāmi' Masjid at Maisaram ..	"

APPENDIX K

List of paintings prepared by Khan Bahadur, Syed Ahmad, Artist-Curator, Ajanta Caves, during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality	Size	REMARKS
1	Shadanta Jātaka from Cave X (in six parts)	Ajanta	(1) 7' × 3'3" (2) 9'3" × 3'3" (3) 9'6" × 3'3" (4) 7'4" × 3'3" (5) 8'9" × 3'3" (6) 9'6" × 3'3"	Prepared for the Department
2	Shiama Jātaka from Cave X (in two parts)	"	(1) 4'3" × 3'3" (2) 8'0" × 3'3"	Do.
3	An unidentified Jātaka, from Cave X (in five parts)	"	42' × 2'6"	Do.
4	Frescoes in the southern gallery of Cave IX	"	4 parts— 20' × 3'4"	Do.
5	Frescoes in the western gallery of Cave IX	"	3 parts— 10' × 3'4"	Do.
6	Simhala Jātaka (Part I)	"	8'10" × 6"	Do.

APPENDIX I,

List of drawings prepared by Mr. Muhammad Jalaluddin, Artist, Ellora Caves, during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Subject	Locality
1	A panel from the eastern gallery of Cave XXXI, Indra Sabha, representing the capture of a woman (with tracing)	Ellora
2	Border with intricate geometrical design from Indra Sabha (with tracing)	„
3	A panel from the ceiling of the shrine of the Indra Sabha representing a conjugal scene	„
4	A panel from the ceiling of the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha representing a conjugal scene	„

APPENDIX M

Note on the working of the Hyderabad Museum for the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Personnel.—During the year under report the Curator was on leave for about two months and in his absence Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., Research Scholar, officiated.

Building.—In the year 1342 Fasli the Government had sanctioned alterations in the Museum Building and also the construction of a workshop. Considerable portion of the scheme was materialized. The arches of the verandahs have been filled with glazed doors and the workshop has been nearly completed. The sky-lights in the Ajanta and Ellora rooms are likely to be opened during the next year. In view of the ever growing number of the pictures acquired for the Museum the Director of Archæology had moved the Government to sanction the construction of a Picture Gallery. The Government have been pleased to award the required sanction and it is hoped that the new Picture Gallery will be constructed to the north of the Museum in the near future.

Royal Visit and Italian Art Exhibition.—Messrs. Ugomori and Maffi had brought a valuable collection of marble sculptures and other pieces of art wrought in stone and alabaster and had approached the Government to allow them to hold an exhibition in the Museum Building. The Government approved the proposal. The exhibition attracted exceptionally large numbers of visitors and was a great success. It facilitated a comparative study of modern Italian sculpture and the ancient Indian Art. The artists sold their whole collection, the major part of which was graciously purchased by His Exalted Highness himself, who had been pleased to grace the Museum by a visit.

Royal Presents.—His Exalted Highness had been graciously pleased to present to the Museum with some polished pieces of marble and a helmet. The pieces of marble were mostly discovered in the Dominions and they have been lodged in the Geological Section. The helmet was once worn by an officer of Monsieur Raymond's army.

Numismatics.—During the year under report 2,238 coins were acquired which throw fresh light on the genealogy and chronology of the Bahmani Kings. The Curator was deputed to attend the All-India Seventh Oriental Conference which was held at Baroda where he read a paper on these coins. The paper is being published in the Proceedings of the Oriental Conference.

Manuscripts.—Fifteen manuscripts were acquired among which Karima (No. 3875) written by Muḥammad A'zam during the reign of Muḥammad Akbar II of Delhi deserves special mention. It bears ten illustrations depicting a high water mark of the art of the period. Another manuscript (Nos. 3710 to 3713) is an application covering four pages. It was scribed by Muḥammad Amīr in *Thulth*, *Naskh*, *Riqā*, *Nastaliq* and *Taliq* and was submitted to the Mughal king Muḥammad Shāh of Delhi (1131-1161 A.H.) 1719-1748 A.D. The first page bears the seal of Hyder Khān who was a librarian to Muḥammad Shāh. According to an endorsement on that page a reward of Rupees one thousand was conferred on the applicant. Two Qit'as (Nos. 3707 and 3709) were also acquired which were scribed by Abul Baqa Mūsavi in 1091 and 1095 A.H. respectively.

Arms and Weapons.—During the year under report about forty-five specimens of superior quality were acquired for the Museum. The blades of the weapons are of fine steel with very good water on them while the handles are either of jade or of steel with excellent gold or silver inlay work. Two of these weapons deserve special mention. One of them is a *Chhura* with a handle of gold embossed work and a blade of purest steel with the Quranic text inscribed on it at the end of which the date is given as 773 (A.H.). The other is a knife with a jade handle. The blade of the knife is of pure steel and has two inscriptions, one reading as راجہ شہرہ پور (Raja of Shorapur 120x (H.Y.) and the other as श्रीगोपाल (Shri Gopal¹) in Nāgari.

Bronzes.—An image of Dīplakshmi or Lampbearer (Plate XI) was received from Warangal as treasure trove. The modelling of the image and the expression of face point to an independent

¹ The temple of Shri Gopalswami is situated in the centre of Shorapur and is held in high reverence by the local people.

school which may have flourished in the Deccan during the medieval period (7th to 12th century). A detailed article on this image has been compiled by the Director of Archaeology and contributed to the *Journal* of the Indian Society of Oriental Art. Other articles such as lamp-stands, bells, etc. were also received from Warangal with the find referred to above.

Paintings.—Seven copies of Ajanta Frescoes and nine of Ellora were added to the collection of paintings in the Museum. Besides, twelve Tibetan Flags belonging to about the fifteenth or the sixteenth century were also acquired which contribute greatly to a comparative study of the Ajanta Art.

Old China.—Thirteen pieces of Old China were acquired for the Museum during the year under report. Among these is a plate¹ of blue China which must have belonged to Shāh Jahān.

Sculptures.—During the months of Urdi-Bihisht, Khurdād, and Tīr (April, May, and June, 1935) Mr. R. M. Joshi, M.A., Research Scholar of the Department, toured through Warangal, Mahbubabād, Madira, and Khammamet Taluqs and prepared a list of Sculptures (see Appendix D). Of these, the Department is contemplating to transfer to the Museum such pieces as are lying in a neglected condition.

¹ The plate bears the following inscription

Text

شاه جهان ابن جهانگیر شاه

Translation

Shāh Jahān Son of Emperor Jahāngir.

APPENDIX N

List of Exhibits acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
1-5	Copies of the Decorative Designs from the ceiling of the Ajanta Caves	Presented by the Director of Archaeology, Hyderabad-Deccan.
6	Copy of the Border of a panel from the ceiling of the Indra Sabha, Ellora Caves	Prepared for the Museum
7	„ another	Do.
8	Siva's dance, copy of a panel from the ceiling of the southern gallery of the Kailasa, Ellora Caves	Do.
9	Dance Scene, copy of a panel from the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha, Ellora Caves	Do.
10	„ another scene adjoining the above ..	Do.
11	Copies of the panels (in two parts) from the ceiling of the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha, Ellora Caves	Do.
12	Apsarases, copy of a panel from the ceiling of the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha, Ellora Caves	Do.
13	Copy of another panel from the ceiling of the eastern gallery of the Indra Sabha	Do.
14	A Steel Helmet of an officer of Monsieur Raymond's army	Presented by the Secretary of the Committee, Sarf-i-Khās Mubārak, in obedience to H.E.H.'s Firman
15-18	Metallic lamp-stands	Treasure trove
19-27	„ „ without lips	Do.
28	„ „ with broken lip	Do.
29-37	Metallic lamp-stands	Do.
38	Bell without tongue	Do.
39-40	Metallic lamp-stands with handles	Do.
41	Five chambered lip of a metallic lamp	Do.
42-72	Bells of different sizes	Do.
73-77	Bases of metallic lamp-stands	Do.
78-80	Very small metallic lamp-stands	Do.
81-82	Metallic tripods	Do.
83	Decorated metallic pedestal	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
84	A small metallic lamp-stand	Treasure trove
85	Dipalakshmi (?)	Do.
86-89	Metallic lamp-stands without base	Do.
90	<i>Qu'rān Sharīf</i> (Manuscript)	Purchased
91-92	<i>Khanjars</i>	Do.
93	<i>Shāmiyana Tugharāi</i>	Do.
94	Bidri <i>Surāhi</i>	Do.
95	Bidri <i>Chaugḥān</i>	Do.
96	Vishnu (A metallic image)	Do.
97	Vishnu with Lakshmi (A metallic image)	Do.
98	Katār with gold work	Do.
99	'Abbāsī with gold work on handle	Do.
100-101	Pari-tūtī with gold work	Do.
102	Jambiā with gold work	Do.
103	<i>Ghauri</i>	Do.
104	Katār with gold work	Do.
105	<i>Chhuri</i> with jade handle (bearing the seal of the Raja of Shorapur)	Do.
106	<i>Khanjar</i> with jade handle	Do.
107	<i>Dastar Kḥhān</i> (A painted piece of textile)	Do.
108	<i>Ja Namaz</i>	Do.
109	<i>Ghauri</i>	Do.
110	Enamelled China box with tray	Do.
111	<i>Chhuri</i> with jade handle	Do.
112	Flower Vase made of paper	Do.
113	A small treatise on astronomy (Manuscript) scribed by 'Alī Raza	Do.
114	<i>Ghauri</i>	Do.
115	<i>Thal</i>	Do.
116	Qāb Chīnī bearing the name of the Emperor <i>Shāh Jahān</i>	Do.
117-119	<i>Qit'ās</i> (Manuscripts)	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
120-123	An application scribed by Muḥammad Amīr in <u>Thulth</u> , Naskh, Nastaliq, etc. submitted to the Mughal king Muḥammad Shāh of Delhi	Purchased
124	Mushqāb	Do.
125	Ḥamail <u>Sharif</u> (Manuscript)	Do.
126-128	Indian paintings	Do.
129	Īrānī painting	Do.
130-131	Jade Munāls	Do.
132	An inscriptional tablet from Gulbarga	Removed from Gulbarga
133-196	A representative collection of stamps of Hyderabad	Presented by Alexander Holland, F.R.P.S.I.
197-198	Black marble specimen from Jashtapalli, Taluqa Yelandu, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions	Graciously presented by H.E.H.
199	Black marble with white tint, specimen from Jashtapalli	Do.
200	Blackish white marble, specimen from Jashtapalli	Do.
201-203	White marble specimens from Jashtapalli	Do.
204	White marble specimen from H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions	Do.
205	White marble specimen from Makrana (Jodhpur State)	Do.
206	White marble specimen from Europe	Do.
207	Inscriptional tablet from Shāhpūr	Removed from Shāhpūr
208	' The First Round Table Conference ' (An Oil Painting)	Presented
209	' The <u>Chārminār</u> '	Do.
210	Nandī	Removed from Bhongir
211	Qam'a with ivory handle	Purchased
212	Ghaurī	Do.
213	Brass spittoon with Bidrī work	Do.
214-221	Small enamelled boxes	Do.
222	Indian painting	Do.
223	Enamelled silver box	Do.
224-235	Hand painted Tibetan Banners	Do.
236-237	Enamelled vases	Found at Bidar
238-239	Earthen pots	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
240	Head of a spear	Found at Ajanta
241	A small piece of metal	Do.
242-244	Bidri Huqqās	Purchased
245	Bidri Surāhī	Do.
246	Qhaurī	Do.
247	Bidri tray	Do.
248	Bidri Cup	Do.
249	China Jug	Do.
250	Enamelled China Box	Do.
251	China plate	Do.
252	Koti with gold work	Do.
253	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
254	'Karima' (Illustrated Manuscript)	Do.
255-257	Bidri Huqqās	Do.
258	Qhaurī	Do.
259	Katora	Do.
260	Tibetan Manuscript	Presented
261-262	Tibetan Charms	Do.
263	Iron Band	From Ausa Fort
264	China Cup	Purchased
265	Bidri Huqqa	Do.
266	Bidri Sailābchī	Do.
267	Bidri Lotā	Do.
268	Chhurā Afghānistānī	Do.
269	Jambiā with 'Aqīq handle	Do.
270	Chhuri with jade handle	Do.
271	Qarol with jade handle	Do.
272	'Abbāsī with gold work on handle	Do.
273	'Abbāsī with gold work on handle and Koti	Do.
274	Deghchī	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
275	Pēshqabḍ Īrānī with gold work on handle	Purchased
276	Khandā with gold work on handle	Do.
277	Tarap	Do.
278-280	Bidri Ḥuqqās	Do.
281	Bidri tray with ink pots	Do.
282	Bidri Qalamdān	Do.
283-284	Bidri trays	Do.
285	Steel shield with floral gold work on border	Do.
286-287	Īrānī Chhurās	Do.
288	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
289	Khanjar	Do.
290	Qarol Īrānī	Do.
291	Īrānī China Cūp with Aurangabādi Design	Do.
292	China Ḥuqqā	Do.
293	Bidri Spittoon	Do.
294	Bidri Surāhī	Do.
295	Copper Aftābā without lid	Do.
296-297	Brass Lotas	Do.
298-299	Katoras	Do.
300	Durūd-i-Shī'ī (Manuscript)	Do.
301	Jade cup	Do.
302	Jade image	Do.
303	Katār	Do.
304	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
305	Brass Sailābchī	Do.
306	Brass Āftābā	Do.
307	Inscribed copper Āftābā	Do.
308	Carved wooden elephant	Do.
309	Carved wooden deer	Do.
310	Brass image	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
311	Bidri Box	Purchased
312	Jade buckle	Do.
313	Panj Sūra (Manuscript)	Do.
314	Thirtieth Pārā (Manuscript)	Do.
315	Qarol with 'Aqīq handle	Do.
316	Qarol with ivory handle	Do.
317	Pēshqabḍ with ivory handle	Do.
318	Khanjar with ivory handle	Do.
319-320	Indian paintings	Do.
321	Ghauri	Do.
322	Bidri Āftābā	Do.
323	Bidri Sailābchī	Do.
324	Old Qālin in two pieces	Do.
325	'Abbāsī with gold work on handle	Do.
326	Qabḍā with gold work	Do.
327	Qarol with jade handle	Do.
228	Katār with gold work on handle	Do.
329	Sword with Tughra on blade	Do.
330	'Abbāsī with jade handle	Do.
331	Sailāpā with gold work on handle and Kotī	Do.
332	Katār Zulfiqār with gold work on handle and Kotī	Do.
333	Khanjar Pari-tūti	Do.
334	Jambiā with steel handle	Do.
335	Arab Gun	Do.
336-337	Gun-powder cases	Do.
338	Pistol with gold work in Bidri style	Do.
339	Shadadānta Jātaka, a copy from Ajanta Cave No. 10, 3'6" × 9'	Prepared for the Museum
340	„ „ 3'6" × 9'	Do.
341	Copy of a newly discovered fresco of a Jātaka from Ajanta Cave No. 10, hitherto unidentified	Do.

APPENDIX N—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
342	Jade Munāl	Purchased
343	Shield of a tortoise shell	Do.
344	Brass Āftāba	Do.
345	Jade Cup	Do.
346	Qu'rān <i>Sharīf</i> (Manuscript)	Do.
347-348	Jaina figures in sitting pose (both in two pieces)	Excavated from Chidri Jāgīr, west of Bidar
349	Jaina figure in standing pose (in two pieces)	Do.
350-351	Qabḍās with gold work	Purchased
352	Old China Cup	Do.
353	A stone figure	Do.
354-355	Brass busts	Do.
SPECIMENS OF BIRDS		
356-358	<i>Aegithina tiphia humei</i>	Do.
359-360	<i>Molpastes cafer cafer</i>	Do.
361-362	<i>Pericrocotus peregrinus peregrinus</i>	Do.
363	<i>Pericrocotus erythropyginus erythropyginus</i>	Do.
364	<i>Sylvia curruca affinis</i>	Do.
365-366	<i>Ploceus philippinus philippinus</i>	Do.
367	<i>Uroloncha malabarica</i>	Do.
368-369	<i>Uroloncha punctulata lineoventer</i>	Do.
370-371	<i>Amandava amandava amandava</i>	Do.
372-373	<i>Passer domesticus indicus</i>	Do.
374	<i>Hirundo rustica gutturalis</i>	Do.
375	<i>Motacilla alba dukhunensis</i>	Do.
376-377	<i>Mirafra erythroptera erythroptera</i>	Do.
378-379	<i>Galerida deva</i>	Do.
380-381	<i>Ammomanes phoenicura phoenicura</i>	Do.
382	<i>Piprisoma agile agile</i>	Do.
383-384	<i>Eremopterix grisea grisea</i>	Do.

APPENDIX N—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Description	How acquired
385	<i>Cinnyris asiatica asiatica</i>	Purchased
386-387	<i>Cinnyris zeylonica</i>	Do.
388	<i>Hippolais rama rama</i>	Do.
389	<i>Gymnorhis xanthocollis xanthocollis</i>	Do.
390	<i>Elathea josose emeria</i>	Do.
391	<i>Dryobates maharattensis maharattensis</i>	Do.
392-393	<i>Dryobates hardwickii hardwickii</i>	Do.
394	<i>Thereiceryx zeylonicus</i>	Do.
395	<i>Kantholæma hæmacephala indica</i>	Do.
396	<i>Hierococyx varius</i>	Do.
397	<i>Cacomantis merulinus passerinus</i>	Do.
398	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Do.
399	<i>Eudynamis scolopaceus scolopaceus</i>	Do.
400	<i>Cisticola juncidis cursitans</i>	Do.
401	<i>Sturnopastor contra contra</i>	Do.
402-403	<i>Mirafræ affinis</i>	Do.
404-405	<i>Anthus trivialis trivialis</i>	Do.
406	<i>Zosterpos palpebrosa salimalii</i>	Do.
407-408	<i>Certhia tinnunculus</i>	Do.
409	<i>Pluvialis dominicus</i>	Do.
410	<i>Capella gallinago</i>	Do.

APPENDIX O

Note on the coins in the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum

The source and metal of the coins are shown in the following table :—

How acquired	METAL				Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	Alloy	
As Treasure Trove ..	8	546	1,039	....	1,593
Purchased .. .. .	....	....	643	....	643
Presented .. .. .	....	....	1	1	2
TOTAL ..	8	546	1,683	1	2,238

The Districts in the Dominions which have contributed coins under treasure trove with the number and metal of coins are shown below :—

District	METAL			Total
	Gold	Silver	Copper	
Adilabad	4	4
Aurangabād	26	498	524
Baghat	99	..	99
Bidar	70	70
Bir	15	15
Gulbarga	6	..	6
Gulshanabad (Medak)	1	..	1
Hyderabad	8	105	8	121
Karimnagar	18	..	18
Nalgonda	118	..	118
Nanded	105	..	105
Nizamabad	41	..	41
Osmanabad	27	269	296
Raichur	175	175
TOTAL ..	8	546	1,039	1,593

APPENDIX P

List of coins acquired for the Cabinet of the Hyderabad Museum, during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
1	Æ	175	‘Ādil Shāhī ..	First Taluqdar, Raichur T.T.*	Letter No. 1, dated 2nd Ādhur, 1343 F.
2	Æ	69	Āsaf Jāhī ..	First Taluqdar, Nalgonda T.T.	Letter No. 75, dated 10th Ādhur, 1343 F.
3	Æ	81	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	23rd Ādhur, 1343 F.
4	Æ	49	Chalni ..	First Taluqdar, Nalgonda T.T.	Letter No. 292, dated 2nd Dai, 1343 F.
5	Æ	7	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	24th Dai 1343 F.
6	Æ	2	Baihmanī ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 1091, dated 28th Dai, 1343 F.
7	Æ	4	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	9th Baihman, 1343 F.
8	Æ Æ	3 8	Āsaf Jāhī Old dubs	Secretary to Nawab Mir Mehdi Ali Khān, Hyderabad-Dn T.T.	Letter No. 241/242, dated 20th Baihman, 1343 F.
9	Æ	1	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1090, dated 11th Isfandār, 1343 F.
10	Æ	27	„ ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1091, dated 11th Isfandār, 1343 F.
11	Æ	496	Baihmanī ..	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 1639, dated 3rd Isfandār, 1343 F.
12	..	Æ	Chalni ..	Mint Master, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No. 915, dated 19th Isfandār, 1343 F.
13	Æ Æ	4 4	Vijianagar Huns ?	Mint Master, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No. 640/641, dated 21st Isfandār, 1343 F.
14	Æ	56	Mughal ..	Mint Master, Hyderabad T.T.	Letter No. 642/643, dated 21st Isfandār, 1343 F.
15	Æ	51	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	4th Farwardīn, 1343 F.
16	Æ	99	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Bāghāt T.T.	Letter No. 4001, dated 6th Farwardīn, 1343 F.
17	Æ	234	Āsaf Jāhī ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1619, dated 6th Farwardīn, 1343 F.
18	Æ	20	Baihmanī ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1503, dated 20th Farwardīn, 1343 F.
19	Æ	1	Āsaf Jāhī ..	Munsif, Gulshanabād, Medak T.T.	Letter No. 891, dated 2nd Urdi Bihisht, 1343 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove.

APPENDIX P—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
20	Æ	4	Qutb <u>Shāhi</u> Baihmanī	Found by Mr. T. J. Taskar, in Kinwat Taluqa, Adilabād T.T. *	....
21	Æ	17	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	14th Urdi Bihisht, 1343 F.
22	Æ	14	Baihmanī ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1892, dated 18th Urdi Bihisht, 1343 F.
23	Æ	11	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	24th Khurdād, 1343 F.
24	R	12	<u>Chalni</u> and Mughal	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 4167, dated 1st Tir, 1343 F.
25	Æ	15	„ ..	Munsif, Manjlegaon, Bir T.T.	Letter No. 1278, dated 12th Tir, 1343 F.
26	Æ	472	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	22nd Amurdād, 1343 F.
27	R	14	<u>Chalni</u> and Mughal	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 1301, dated 26th Amurdād, 1343 F.
28	R	18	<u>Chalni</u> ..	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar T.T.	Letter No. 897, dated 10th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1343 F.
29	Æ	4	Old and new dubs	First Taluqdar, Bidar T.T.	Letter No. 381, dated 12th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1343 F.
30	Æ	1	Baihmanī ..	Presented ..	17th <u>Shahriwar</u> , 1343 F.
31	Æ	66	Old dubs ..	Found in Bidar Fort T.T.	....
32	Alloy	1	American ..	Presented ..	1st Mihr, 1343 F.
33	R	41	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Nizamabād T.T.	Letter No. 747, dated 7th Mihr, 1343 F.
34	R	6	British <u>Chalni</u> and Portuguese	First Taluqdar, Gulbarga T.T.	Letter No. 5615, dated 12th Mihr, 1343 F.
35	R	105	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Nanded T.T.	Letter No. 6970, dated 26th Ābān, 1343 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove

Gold	..	..	8
Silver	..	..	546
Copper	..	..	1,683
Alloy	..	..	1
TOTAL			2,238

APPENDIX Q

List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1343 Faslī (1933-34 A.C.)

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
1	<i>Rock Paintings</i> of Hoshangabad (Bulletin No. 2 of the Nagpur Museum)	Presented
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS		
2	<i>Altekar, A. S.</i> ; the Rashtrakutas and their times ..	Purchased
3	<i>Bisheshwarnath Ren</i> ; History of the Rashtrakutas ..	Do.
4-6	<i>Bilgrami, Syed Ali</i> ; Tarikh-i-Deccan Silsila-i-Asafia in Urdu, Vol. III, part 1 ; Vol. IV, part 2 ; and Vol. VI, part 3	Do.
7	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; Hyderabad State, A Souvenir ..	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
8	<i>New Revised Atlas of the World</i>	Purchased
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
9-65	<i>Burlington Magazine</i> , Vols. I to LVII	Do.
NATURAL HISTORY		
66-67	<i>Salim, A. Ali</i> ; The Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey, Parts III and IV	Presented by the author
RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY		
68	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; The Mathnawi of Jalal-ud-Din Rumi (Reproduced from a MS. dated 1103 H., written by Ustad Abd-ul-Karim, son of Mir Maliki, son of Mirza Ibrahim, son of 'Imadal-Husaini	Presented by the Director of Archaeology
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, AND REPORTS		
69	<i>Al-Muhassin Ibn Ali al-Tamukhi</i> ; The Table Talk of a Mesopotamian Judge, Parts II and VIII, translated from the original Arabic (Nishwar al-Mushadarab) by Margoliouth, D. S.	Purchased
70	<i>Pidance, M.</i> ; Report on Lac Refining (authorized translation by S. Mahdihassan)	Presented by the Osmania University Translation Bureau
71	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay, for 1932-33	Presented
72	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for 1932-33	Do.
73	Guide to the Central Museum, Nagpur	Presented by the Curator
74	Annual Number of the Shardashram, Yeotmal, for 1933	Purchased

APPENDIX P—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	Number of coins	Description	How acquired	REMARKS
20	Æ	4	Qutb Shāhi Baihmani	Found by Mr. T. J. Taskar, in Kinwat Taluqa, Adilabād T.T.*	....
21	Æ	17	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	14th Urdi Bihisht, 1343 F.
22	Æ	14	Baihmani ..	First Taluqdar, Osmanabād T.T.	Letter No. 1892, dated 18th Urdi Bihisht, 1343 F.
23	Æ	11	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	24th Khurdād, 1343 F.
24	Æ	12	Chalni and Mughal	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 4167, dated 1st Tir, 1343 F.
25	Æ	15	„ ..	Munsif, Manjlegaon, Bir T.T.	Letter No. 1278, dated 12th Tir, 1343 F.
26	Æ	472	Old dubs ..	Purchased ..	22nd Amurdād, 1343 F.
27	Æ	14	Chalni and Mughal	First Taluqdar, Aurangabād T.T.	Letter No. 1301, dated 26th Amurdād, 1343 F.
28	Æ	18	Chalni ..	First Taluqdar, Karimnagar T.T.	Letter No. 897, dated 10th Shahriwar, 1343 F.
29	Æ	4	Old and new dubs	First Taluqdar, Bidar T.T.	Letter No. 381, dated 12th Shahriwar, 1343 F.
30	Æ	1	Baihmani ..	Presented ..	17th Shahriwar, 1343 F.
31	Æ	66	Old dubs ..	Found in Bidar Fort T.T.	....
32	Alloy	1	American ..	Presented ..	1st Mihr, 1343 F.
33	Æ	41	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Nizamabād T.T.	Letter No. 747, dated 7th Mihr, 1343 F.
34	Æ	6	British Chalni and Portuguese	First Taluqdar, Gulbarga T.T.	Letter No. 5615, dated 12th Mihr, 1343 F.
35	Æ	105	Mughal ..	First Taluqdar, Nanded T.T.	Letter No. 6970, dated 26th Abān, 1343 F.

T.T.*=Treasure Trove

Gold	..	..	..	8
Silver	..	..	..	546
Copper	..	..	..	1,683
Alloy	..	..	..	1
TOTAL				2,238

APPENDIX Q

List of books acquired for the Library of the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1343 Fashī
(1933-34 A.C.)

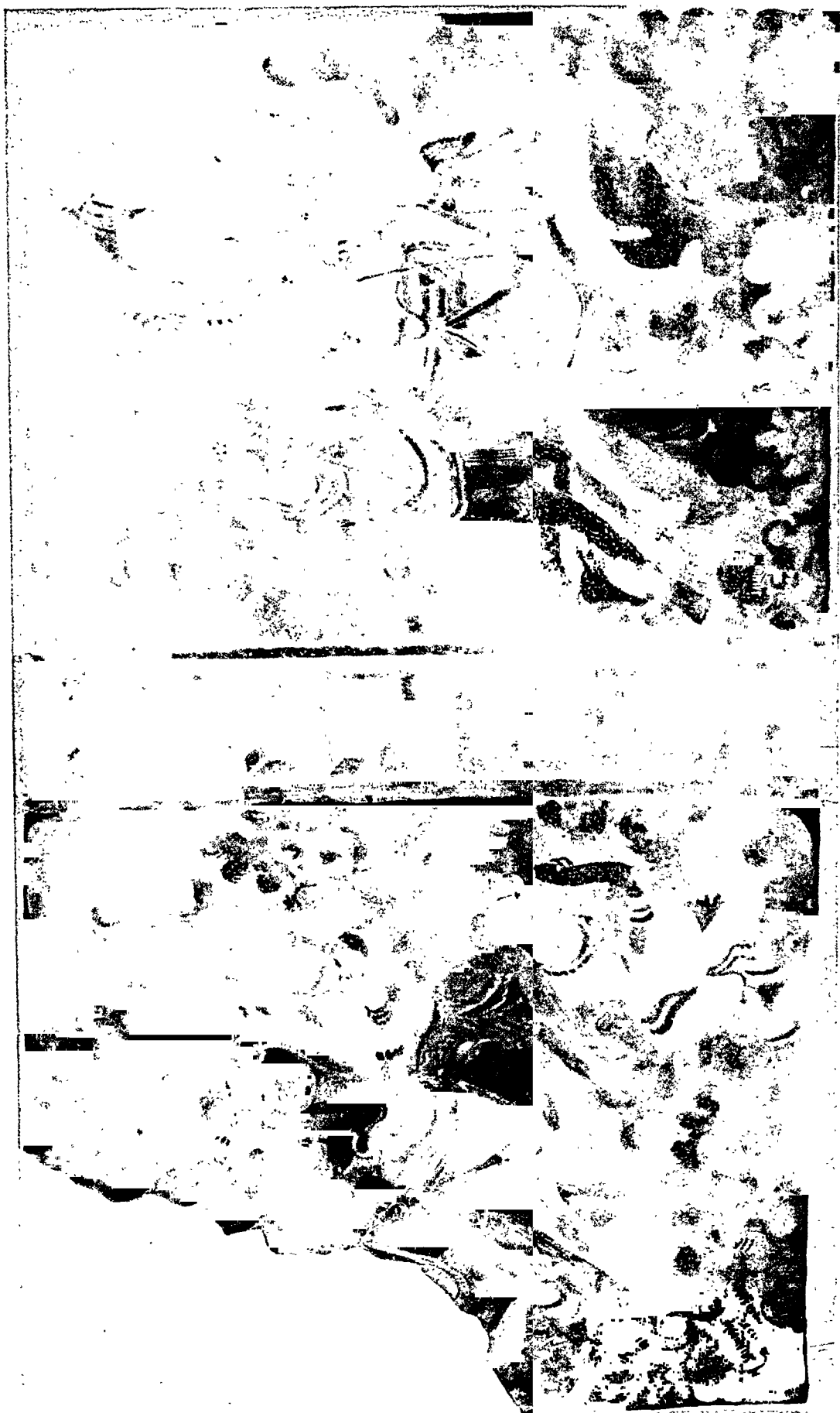
Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
1	<i>Rock Paintings of Hoshangabad</i> (Bulletin No. 2 of the Nagpur Museum)	Presented
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS		
2	<i>Altekar, A. S.</i> ; the Rashtrakutas and their times ..	Purchased
3	<i>Bisheshwarnath Rau</i> ; History of the Rashtrakutas ..	Do.
4-6	<i>Bilgrami, Syed Ali</i> ; <i>Tarikh-i-Deccan Silsila-i-Asafia</i> in Urdu, Vol. III, part 1 ; Vol. IV, part 2 ; and Vol. VI, part 3	Do.
7	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; Hyderabad State, A Souvenir ..	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government
8	<i>New Revised Atlas of the World</i>	Purchased
JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS		
9-65	<i>Burlington Magazine</i> , Vols. I to LVII	Do.
NATURAL HISTORY		
66-67	<i>Salim, A. Ali</i> ; The Hyderabad State Ornithological Survey, Parts III and IV	Presented by the author
RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY		
68	<i>Yazdani, G.</i> ; The Mathnawi of Jalal-ud-Din Rumi (Reproduced from a MS. dated 1103 H., written by Ustad Abd-ul-Karim, son of Mir Maliki, son of Mirza Ibrahim, son of 'Imadal-Husaini	Presented by the Director of Archæology
MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, AND REPORTS		
69	<i>Al-Muhassin Ibn Ali al-Tanukhi</i> ; The Table Talk of a Mesopotamian Judge, Parts II and VIII, translated from the original Arabic (Nishwar al-Mushadarab) by Margoliouth, D. S.	Purchased
70	<i>Pidance, M.</i> ; Report on Lac Refining (authorized translation by S. Mahdihassan)	Presented by the Osmania University Translation Bureau
71	<i>Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay</i> , for 1932-33	Presented
72	<i>Annual Report of the Victoria and Albert Museum</i> , for 1932-33	Do.
73	<i>Guide to the Central Museum, Nagpur</i>	Presented by the Curator
74	<i>Annual Number of the Shardashram, Yeotmal</i> , for 1933	Purchased

APPENDIX R

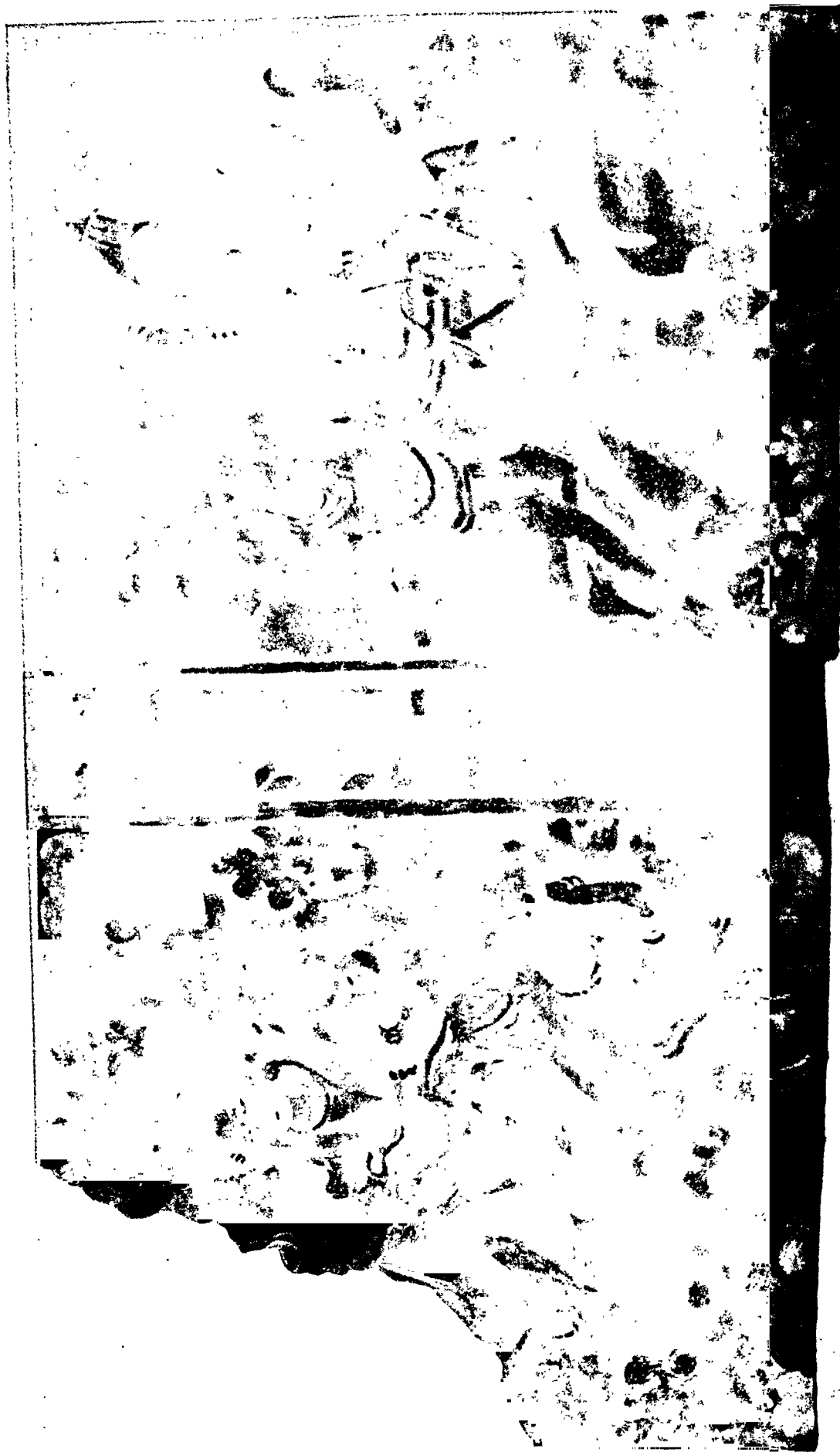
Statement of Expenditure on the Hyderabad Museum during the year 1343 Fasli (1933-34 A.C.)

Salaries :—					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Curator (300—20—500)	..	..	..	..	4,300 0 0	
Establishment	..	..	..	..	6,456 0 0	
Temporary Establishment	..	..	..	..	1,800 0 0	
						12,556 0 0
Contingencies :—						
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	..	..	592 8 2	
Extra Contingencies	Livery of peons	..	..	..	468 10 10	
	Purchase of books	..	..	..	50 14 6	
	Furniture	..	..	..	3,961 5 1	
	Electricity	..	..	..	72 13 0	
	Water tax	..	..	..	27 0 0	
						5,173 3 7
Purchase of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	15,402 7 2	
Removing of sculptures	..	..	..	..	430 0 0	
Preservation of Exhibits	..	..	..	..	708 15 8	
						16,541 6 10
GRAND TOTAL					.... O.S.	34,270 10 5
					B.G.	29,374 13 0

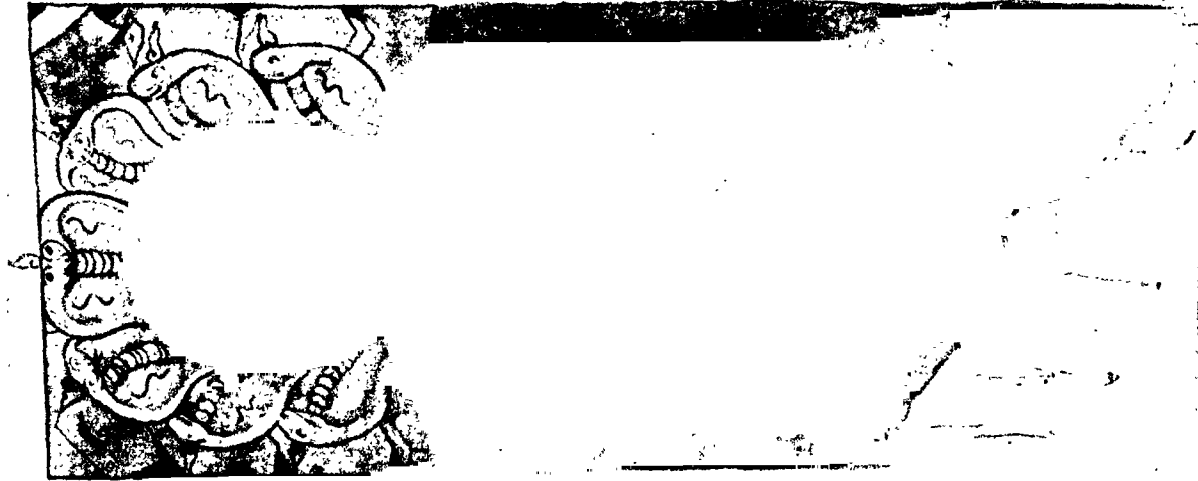
ILLUSTRATIONS



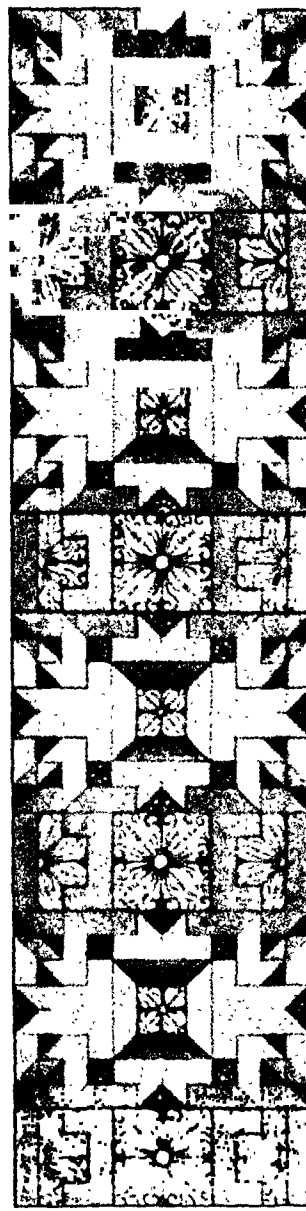
APSARASES: INDRA SABHA
ELLORA



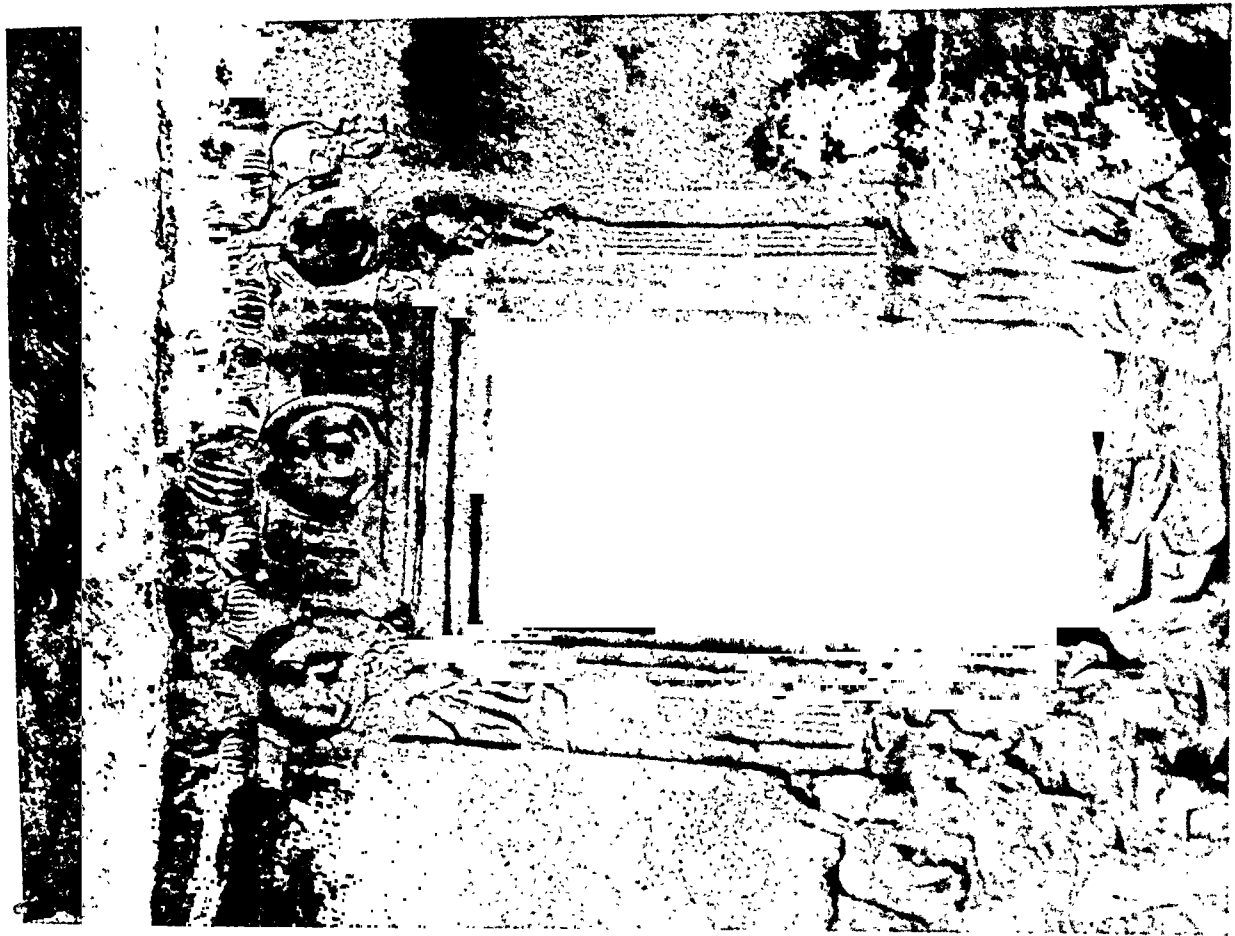
APSAKASEN: INDRA SABHA
ELLORA



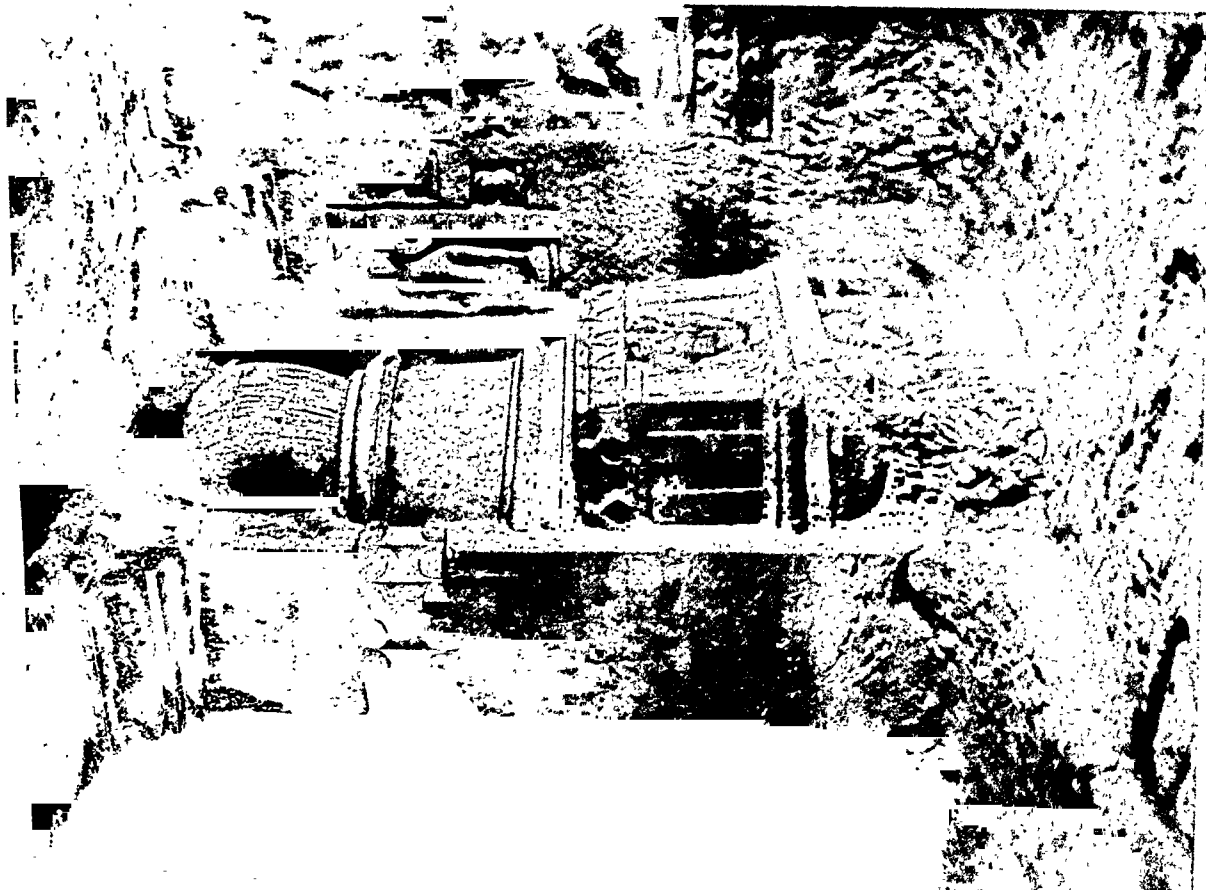
(a) A JAINA FIGURE: INDRA SABHA
ELLORA



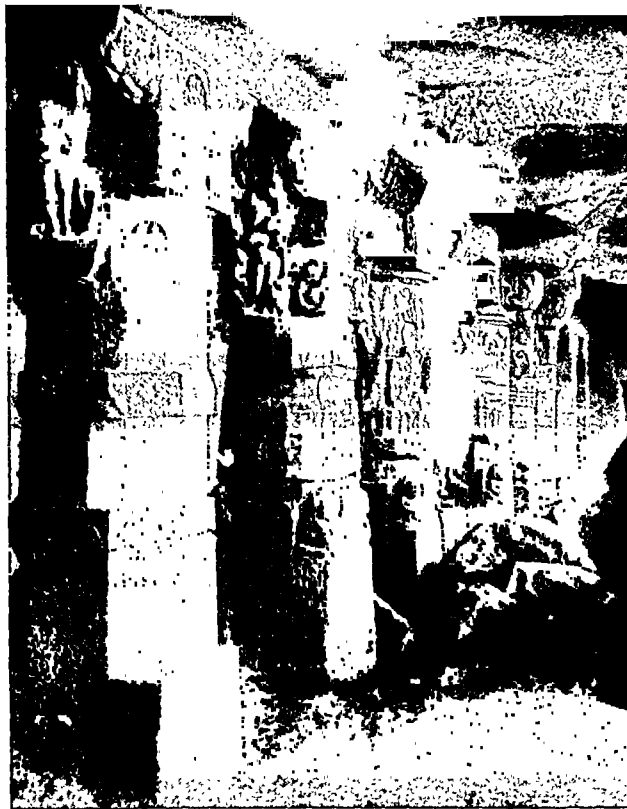
(b) GEOMETRIC PATTERNS: INDRA SABHA
ELLORA



(b) DOORWAY OF THE 1745/51 AT GHATOTKATCH: AURANGABAD



(a) A PILLAR OF THE 1745/51 AT GHATOTKATCH: AURANGABAD



(a) PILLARS OF CAVE I: AURANGABAD



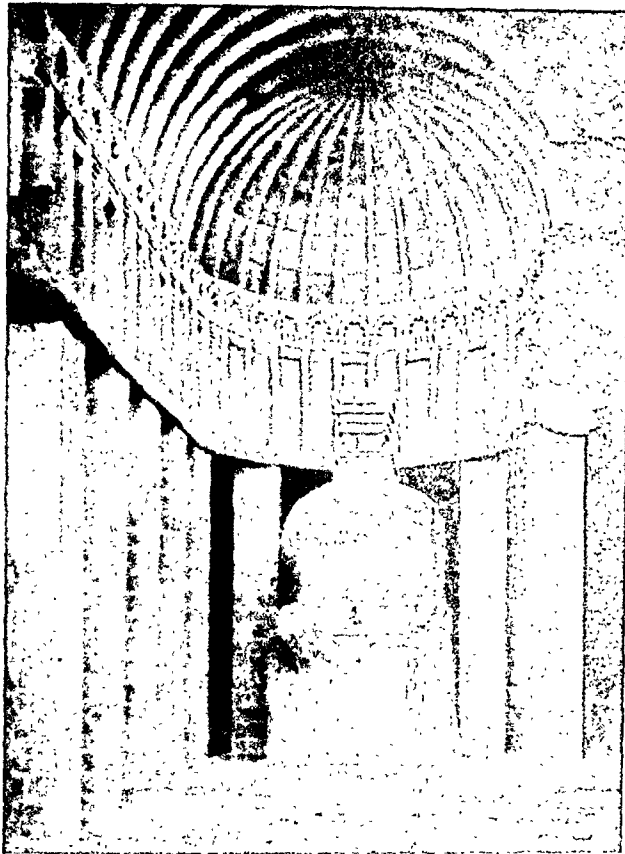
(b) PILLARS OF CAVE I: AURANGABAD



(a) VOTARIES, SHRINE OF CAVE III: AURANGABAD



(b) VOTARIES, SHRINE OF CAVE III: AURANGABAD



(a) CHAITYA: AURANGABAD



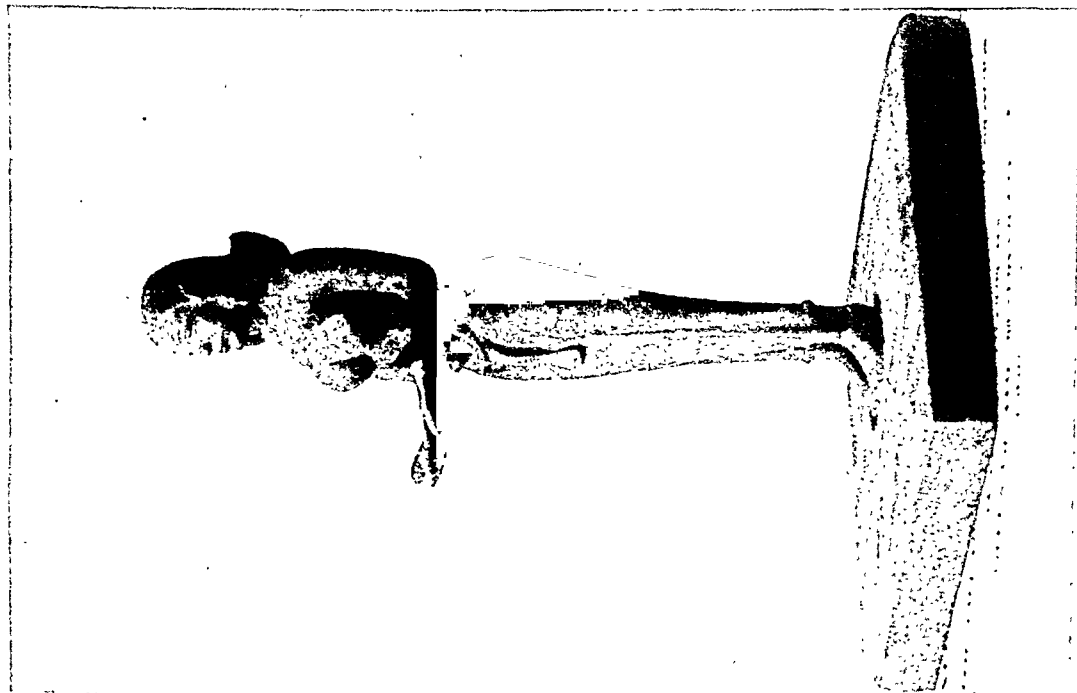
(b) PADMAPANI, CAVE VII: AURANGABAD



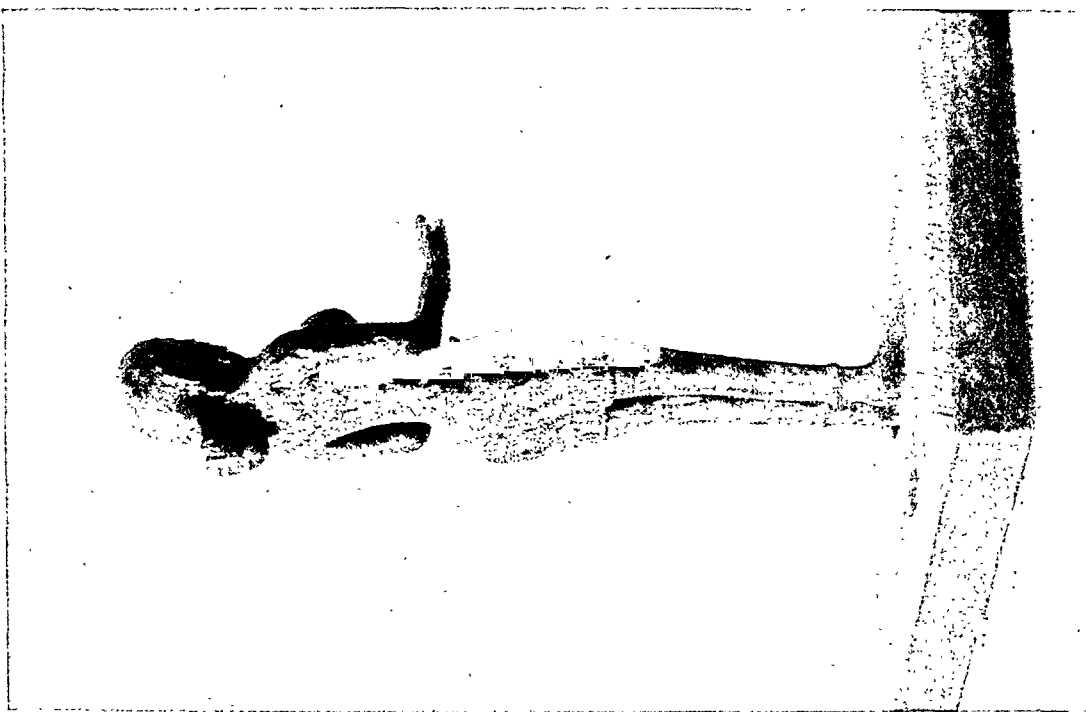
(a) A BUDDHIST GODDESS, CAVE VII: AURANGABAD



(b) A FEMALE DEITY, CAVE VII: AURANGABAD



(a) A BRONZE STATUETTE: WARANGAL



(b) THE SAME: ANOTHER VIEW

